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Wilmington Journal.

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November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. CIPPELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts, immediately [illegible] SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. REES,
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Also, to Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put [illegible] at the shortest notice. May 20—37-1y.

General Notices.

[illegible] Justices of the Peace of Brunswick County, on the [illegible] November next, a petition praying the incorporation of [illegible] which belongs to Stanley McDaniel, of Jones [illegible]. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
Dec. 15, 1862. [illegible]

NOTICE.
[illegible] Captain Thos. [illegible] Company [illegible] Regiment [illegible] Volunteers, [illegible] Confederate States Army, [illegible] Court of Inquiry [illegible] Army regulations [illegible] the publication of this [illegible]
T. H. ARMSTRONG,
Captain C. S. A.
Near Port Royal, Va.
[illegible]

For Sale and to Let.

[illegible] LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned [illegible] sale a valuable tract of LAND situated [illegible] Cape Fear River, [illegible] from the village of Navassa, and [illegible] containing four acres, [illegible] cleared, [illegible] fenced and in a high state of cultivation. [illegible] very large two story DWELLING HOUSE, [illegible] with all the necessary out buildings. [illegible] Also, a valuable [illegible] Lot in the town of Navassa, [illegible] with a good [illegible] thereon

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863

Charleston.

We *may* be mistaken, possibly we *are*, but unless we *are* mistaken, we think Charleston will be attacked this week by a most formidable land and sea expedition.

We have no fears of any land attack on Charleston. We had no fears when Wilmington was threatened by land. In fact, we felt confident that if FOSTER attempted an advance from Newbern by land, he would be one of the worst whipped individuals of which history affords us any example. But in regard to the iron-clads we confess that we are doubtful. They present a new and untried force. They may be irresistible or they may not. For our own part, we look upon physical obstructions in our river as the only means by which we can hope to arrest their progress. A ten inch cast iron ball will not penetrate an armor of seven inches of wrought iron; at least the chances are very much against its doing so.

If we could throw a sixteen inch ball, weighing something like five hundred pounds, there would be little doubt but we could *crush* any turret that Mr. ERICSSON could build. We could crush it like an egg-shell. But without ordnance of that class we cannot calculate with any certainty, and the problem of our power of resisting iron-clads remains yet to be solved, and will probably be tested this week or next at Charleston.

IT would appear to be perfectly evident that the enemy is concentrating a heavy force in the waters and upon the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, with the view of making an early attack upon the leading cities of both States.

For reasons referred to in a former issue, we believe that the main designs of the Federals point to an attack upon Charleston rather than Savannah, since Charleston is the main inlet through which supplies and munitions of war find their way into the Confederacy for the support of our armies, and the prosecution of the war. As previously remarked, Savannah has virtually ceased to be a port, no vessel having gone in there for months.

But although Savannah has ceased to be a port of entry, she still possesses a large measure of importance by means of her road connections, especially the Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad, extending some 180 miles into Southern Georgia, which section, formerly devoted to cotton, turned out in 1862 a most magnificent corn, wheat and hog crop, being in fact, our main dependence for the bread and meat necessary for feeding our forces on the Southern Atlantic coast. This Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad, crosses the Ogeechee River a few miles above Genesis Point, and it is more than probable that the object of the attack on Fort McAllister was in fact to burn the bridge and destroy the connection of Savannah and Charleston with Southern Georgia. The attack failed, but there is no assurance that it will not be renewed, nor can we disguise the fact, that we feel somewhat anxious in reference to the result, for although *one* iron-clad was driven off, we cannot say whether the event might not have been different had there been five or six of them. That the enemy would like to get possession of the Ogeechee River is perfectly natural since such possession would be apt to give them control of the most important public works in the State of Georgia, to say nothing of the Nashville, now known as the C. S. Steamer Rattlesnake, which the Federals are blockading in the Ogeechee. Of course we give the enemy no information by stating this fact, since they have been watching the Nashville for months, and know where she is better than we do.

THE reports of sympathy for our cause in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois keep coming, but we confess that if the people of the States in question have any such sympathy, they have a queer way of showing it. The Northwest has turned out more men to fight against the Confederacy, in proportion to population, than any other section of the North, and, as a rule, they have fought harder than any others.

The people of the upper valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries have certainly more interests in common with the people of the South and Southwest than they have with the people of the New England States, but for all that we confess that we think the preponderance of their sympathies and prejudices is opposed to us. The native inhabitants of most of the States referred to are of New England descent, while the last twelve or fifteen years have brought in a large accession of population from Europe, imbued with the Red Republican notions of men like CARL SCHURZ, HECKER, SIGEL and others who contribute largely to swell the ranks of the abolition armies in the North West, especially in Missouri, and the other trans-Mississippi States.

That mysterious lady that has been coming on as an embassadress—that portentous meeting of the Conventions or Legislatures of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, all look very encouraging on paper, but that is evidently all the place they do exist. Until the people of the Northwest make up their minds to abandon the idea of reconstruction, we need look for no assistance nor sympathy from them, but on the contrary, the very reverse. We might as well make up our minds to that first as last.

Charleston and Savannah.

The proclamation of General BEAUREGARD issued today, shows that in the opinion of that able commander, the hour of supreme trial for the cities of Charleston and Savannah is at hand. Which will be attacked first, or whether both will be attacked simultaneously, remains to be seen. We think that the position of things would indicate that, for the present, at least, the main attack will be made upon Charleston, while a demonstration will be made upon Savannah from the South, by way of Fort McAllister and the railroads, with the threefold object of diverting the attention of our military authorities, cutting off an important source of supply to both Charleston and Savannah, and finally capturing the Nashville or Rattlesnake, which they know to be in Ossabaw Sound, or up the Ogeechee River.

In all human probability the channel of the Savannah river for some miles below the city, is so effectually obstructed that it would take weeks if not months of hard work, free from all interruptions, to render the passage of any vessel up to the city possible. That the defenders of the city would remain idle is hardly to be expected. Their efforts would not be apt to render the forward progress of the enemy more easy or pleasant.

It is true there is a good road up from Fort McAlister to the city of Savannah, but it is not generally believed to be practicable for iron-clads; and, although the enemy *may* attempt an advance on that line, it is not believed that he *will*. For, after all, the iron-clads are the instrumentalities upon which he mainly depends for success in the reduction of properly defended seaports.

That the citizens of Wilmington should feel a deep interest in the fate of their beleagured sister towns, would be only natural under any circumstances. Under existing circumstances, this interest is intensified by a belief that the result at Charleston and Savannah may deeply effect ourselves, or even foreshadow our own fate,—not that we would advocate the abandonment of Wilmington, even should all other points fall. New Orleans fell, but Vicksburg stood. Memphis was abandoned, but the little town of Port Hudson, with only a peace population of three hundred, is rapidly becoming a second Vicksburg. Charleston and Savannah will be gallantly defended and we believe successfully; but even should they fall, who shall say, without trial that there may not be reasons connected with our position and the intricacies of our navigation, why Wilmington should *not* fall? We do trust and believe that our sister cities will stand, but at the same time, it is wise to make up our minds,—not despondingly to look for or anticipate the worst—but nevertheless, to be prepared for it if it does come. We know not what a day or an hour may bring forth.—*Daily Journal*, 18*th*.

Keeping Lent.

A friend has just informed us that this is Ash Wednesday—the first day of Lent.

Upon the whole we think a good many people will keep the *fast* of Lent this year. We rather expect to take a chance in that way ourselves.

But for keeping *lent* pertinaciously and all the year round, commend us to our last umbrella! It has kept *lent* for the last two years, and has fasted so long that we would like to meet [meat] it at any point.

We would not like to be personal, but *somebody* has got that umbrella. Would it be opposed to the conscientious convictions of the duty which somebody owes to himself and family to request him to return it to this office. If it would, of course we would not ask it for the world. We would rather give him another. But if the conscientious individual cannot prevail upon himself to return our umbrella, would it be presumed too far, to request him to enclose us a lock of his hair, so that we might know him again and hide our umbrella, if we should ever be fortunate enough to get another umbrella and unfortunate enough to meet up with him.

Daily Journal, 18*th*.

WHO STRUCK BILLY PATERSON? is no longer the question of the day, but Who Sunk the Hatteras?

The last question has been decided. The Alabama did it. But the identity of the person who committed the assault and battery on the respected Patterson never has been established.

THERE are reports brought by parties who came to Savannah by flag of truce boat, that they overheard the Yankee officers conversing with each other, and it appeared from their remarks, that Sunday next, being the anniversary of the inauguration of President DAVIS, is the day set apart for the attack on Charleston. The Yankee forces at Hilton Head and the neighboring islands number over fifty thousand. The fleet in Port Royal Harbor is very large, and forty more vessels are expected.

FOSTER and HUNTER had an altercation about rank. FOSTER refused to land his troops from the transports and has gone to Washington.

All this news must be taken with many grains of allowance.

For the Journal.

HEADQUARTERS, 3D N. C. TROOPS.

Messrs. Editors:

Again I have a little leisure time which I will devote to giving you the news in camp, though news here is like "hen's teeth." On the second of February the Major selected a place for building winter-quarters. Accordingly we came over and commenced building. We are situated in an old field where the wind has fair play at us from all quarters, North, East, South and West. I don't think the Major displayed much of his good taste in selecting the old field for his camp; I mean for comfort; but it is a splendid place for drilling, and I expect, but the thought never struck me before now, that he had a view to that very thing while selecting it, for these military men have some strange ideas as regards comfort compared with the monotonous duties of camp life. To return to our quarters, they are built like log huts, seven or eight feet high, then they are logged up like unto a bird trap; the roof consists of brush and dirt, some though have become so aristocratic as not to be satisfied with the potatoe cellar style and have covered their houses with boards, but I will assure you they are like angel's visits, "few and far between,"—nothing but dirt floors, no nails used in building them, not even those who have gone to the trouble to cover with boards: so you see we are cheap architects. If ladies after this war want men that can get along well and cheap, let them apply to the Third Regiment, but they must come with good recommendation, or they will not be noticed by the Third.

In my last letter I informed you of our being transferred to Tallafeiro's Brigade, and of the several Generals we had been under. Will you believe, sirs, when I tell you that we are again without a Brigadier General? It is so. Gen. Tallafeiro has been ordered to "Drury's Bluff." I wonder who next! Col. Williams is now in command of the Brigade, but temporarily I suppose. We have had the *assistance* of so many Generals, that I think now we are able to go it *alone*, except they will give us a good North Carolinian, such as mentioned in my last, and if ever a set of men were entitled to their choice, I think it is the Third North Carolina Regiment.

We are now drilling twice a day, Company drill in the morning and Battalion in the evening. This Reg't boasts of being well drilled, therefore, I think so much drilling now could be dispensed with.

While I am writing this communication Lieut. Col. Thruston comes up from home, (Wilmington.) He has entirely recovered from his disease, and looks now to be in fine health. I think he can stem the storm now for a while. He arrived at the right time, as Major Parsley left to-day on account of sickness; I trust though he will soon be able to rejoin his Regiment. Col. Thruston brings us news of the Yankees leaving our coast entirely, going further South. That is refreshing to those of us living on the coast, as we have been daily expecting to hear of the enemy landing at different points. He tells us also that our gallant Col. DeRosset is improving. We are ever anxious to hear good tidings from one so brave as Col. DeRosset, and we hope that ere long his health will be restored, and he again be permitted to pursue the blue jackets, as he has heretofore done, time and again.

Our absentees are coming in daily; Governor Vance's proclamation seems to be working wonders; it has brought the dead to life, the blind to their sight; and they are now coming in on sticks and crutches, but taking all things in to consideration, I think his proclamation is the very thing. If the Governor continues as he has heretofore, he will merit the confidence of the entire State. I never voted for Vance myself, but I can appreciate him as well as those that did. He is the man for the times.

I would like to call your attention to a resolution, or bill, offered in Congress, to the effect that no furloughs be granted to the soldiers until the first of July next, except on surgeon's certificate; I hope some soldiers' friend that can wield the pen better than myself, will give the honorable gentleman his just deserts, as I think it is almost inconsistent with humanity. I will quit the subject, hoping at the same time that he may be conscripted in less than two weeks, after which he might appreciate a furlough. There being no news in camp of importance, I will close.

Respectfully,

E.

A Growl from the "World."

The New York "World" has a long editorial on the manner in which the war has been conducted, which concludes as follows:

To attempt to carry on war in the way we are now doing, is as if a manufacturer who had eight factories in operation was to fill two of the eight with raw hands, and raw overseers, clerks and foreman. Clearly the best method would be for him not to employ raw hands at all, just as in modern European armies, the raw recruit is never sent into the field. But any sensible manufacturer, if he was *obliged* to employ raw hands, would prefer distributing them evenly among his skillful workman in his different factories, retaining in all of them experienced men as overseers and foremen. And this is just what the South has done, since the conscription laws came into force—they have drafted their raw recruits into their old regiments.

The result is, that instead of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Roanoke Island, they have Fredericksburg and Vicksburg to boast of. Instead of following their example, which would be a good thing, or adopting the modern European system, which would be a better, we persist in rushing whole regiments of raw recruits, commanded by raw officers fresh from the bar and the counting house, into the field: and then wonder that we meet with sad reverses!

Two hundred years ago, there was in England much such a Civil War as there is now in America—a war of the Middle Classes against the King and the Aristocracy combined. For the first three years the army of the Parliament was almost everywhere unsuccessful, for the same reason that ours is so, viz: it was constituted upon erroneous military principles. Then, under the guiding hand of stern old Oliver Cromwell, what is known in history as the Self-denying Ordinance, was passed, and the army was entirely remodeled upon more correct principles. The almost immediate result was victory, final and conclusive. Have we not had experience enough to teach us the necessity of reorganizing our military system in accordance with the dictates of common sense and the lights of modern science?

MEMPHIS INTELLIGENCE.—Our latest newspaper date from Memphis is to the evening of the 4th instant, the Bulletin of that date having been received. Telegraphic communication with the North has been re-established *via* Cairo and dispatches to midnight of the 3d are given. Commercial and private matters are forwarded every morning until 10 o'clock, when the line is used for military purposes.

Cotton had risen most astonishingly, ninety-five cents having been refused. The Bulletin says: "The Cotton market was not very wildly excited. The report from New York in our morning edition did not sustain the heavy rise of the day before, and indeed the operators seemed rather surprised at their own previous acts. At all events, but little Cotton changed hands, and ninety-five cents was the highest price we heard being offered. We believe there were no sales made at that figure.

From the London Times, 27th.

Separation of the North and South.

It is matter of notoriety that, while the Unionists can find no partisans in the South, the Disunionists count their active adherents in every town in the North. The upper classes of American society are said to be seceders everywhere; the women are found so wherever a test is applied. The very Cabinet of the President is said to be divided in opinion on this point, and we well know that the venerated founders of American independence did, in forecasting such a schism as this, record their convictions that separation was better than civil war. We ask, therefore, whether we can be reasonably blamed for participating in sentiments which nearly one half of the American people have in some way expressed.

The Federals are indignant at our views of their impending destiny, but they should recollect that precisely the same destiny has awaited all other communities—The state of things which the Unionists desire to perpetuate is a state of things that never yet existed. An enormous aggregate of States covering an entire continent, exempt from the inconveniencies of political division, and released from the obligations of international society, has never been seen yet. When Mr. Lincoln describes and explains the impossibility of admitting more than one State on the American Continent, he shuts his eyes to what has actually happened in all other territories of the world.

His arguments, if accepted, would prove that there could be only one nation on the Continent of Europe. If every community has a natural right to the whole course of every river, and to a free run from every point in the interior of the country to any point on any seaboard, it is clear that Europe must be wrongly constituted.

We do not say but that, if such unions could exist, it might be beneficial to mankind. We only say that their existence has never yet been found possible, and that the Americans, when they separate, will be but illustrating the universal tendency of such things. Great federations have often been imagined by politicians, as well as poets, but they have never been established. We have had to get on without them, and to mould our politics and our proceedings in accordance with those passions of human nature which have forbidden any better system. The Americans will have to do more. It will be a descent as well as a disappointment for them and on this point the Northerners are correct in their views; but we can barely be exposed to censure for regarding as tolerable what is simply the common lot of mankind.

Alleged Cure for Small-Pox.

A correspondent in Covington sends the following "alleged cure for small-pox." He says he cut it from a paper some years since. The remedy may be a good one, and if so, its publication at this time may be attended with benefit to those who are so unfortunate as to contract that loathsome disease, now becoming so prevalent in different portions of our Confederacy:

The United States Consul at the Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil, has transmitted to the Department of State a very interesting communication from Dr. R. Landell, of Post Alegre, claiming the discovery of a cure for the small-pox. Dr. Landell states that the idea of using the remedy to be mentioned first occurred to him during a terrible epidemic of the disease in 1837; but that he first administered it in 1842, since which time his success, and that of his son, Dr. John Landell, and other colleagues in the treatment of small-pox, has been most flattering. As the Secretary of State has communicated Dr. Landell's paper entire to the leading journal of the medical profession in the United States, (says the Washington *Union*, from which we copy,) it is only necessary for our purpose to extract that portion of the paper which discloses the remedy and its proper exhibition:

Dissolve the vaccine that is contained in a scab on a pair of plates or a capillary tube, which is about four or six ounces of cold water, and give to the patient a tablespoonful every two or three hours.

The favorable result of this exhibition is, that it mitigates the symptoms, modifies the species, and cures the small-pox.

I recognize that as vaccine applied externally prevents the small pox, so, also, being taken inwardly, in the manner above indicated, it cures quickly and efficaciously the small pox in all its stages.

Under its use, the fever, the delirium, the hoarseness, diarrhœa, pneumonia, cerebral congestion, and, finally, the secondary fever, disappear.

Beginning the treatment on the second or third day of the eruption, the small pox becomes as varicella or varioloid; although the epiderm is thickened and in a state of congestion, and in five days becomes dry without suppuration.

Apply the same treatment on the fourth or fifth day of the eruption, the small pox become as if they were the true vaccine; fill and dry in the space of ten days, with suppuration.

Considering then that the vesicles and pustules ought to be opened for two or three times, always that they contain any liquid, and beginning the third day to prevent the secondary fever, I have had, since 1842, more than thirty cases, and have paid particular attention; there [illegible] confluent cases, eleven less severe, although [illegible].

Since I had recourse to [illegible] treatment I have not lost a single patient by the small pox. At my request, some of my colleagues also [illegible] this system, and they, as well as I, have reaped the most flattering results.

These effects are superior to my expectation, and even to my comprehension; in fact, the vaccine neutralizes the variolic virus, or one morbid action destroys the effects of another. By this treatment I have seen disappear the fever, delirium, hoarseness, diarrhœa, pneumonia, cerebral congestion, and the secondary fever.

It may be mentioned here that the use of emollient clysters, or castor oil internally, to keep the bowels loose, and in children calomel, is very necessary, as also gargles of nitrate of silver and chloruret of lime.

After the fifth day give baths of warm water, with a little chlorinate of lime or chloruret of soda, or sponge the body.

Also have given vaccine inwardly as a therapeutic remedy in whooping cough, and with benefit; in some cases the whoop or convulsion cough disappeared in ten hours, remaining only a simple cough, which extinguishes in four or twelve days.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.—During yesterday the greatest anxiety prevailed among our citizens, with reference to a probable attack on the city. It was the general subject of talk and preparation, and the dispatch from Charleston announcing the presence of an immense fleet at Port Royal, added still more to the general interest. The enemy have announced their intention to attack Savannah first, and the military authorities are of the opinion that the threat will be executed. Everything is astir, as it should be, and come when they may, even with their mighty hosts and terrible iron-clad rams, we shall give them a reception that the world will write down as glorious, be the result victory or defeat.

There is no alarm felt, or at least apparent, among our people. We are not sure that it would not be better were the fact otherwise. We lack practical energy outside of the army, and the emergency necessary to call it forth seems not to have happened. We may or may not be attacked before Charleston, but in any event we shall be wise to be fully prepared. We cannot comprehend the motive of a first assault on Savannah for even if victorious the enemy is sure to be weakened for what he considers his greatest undertaking. The Yankees discard all rule, and we should be prepared for them at every point. In this alone is there safety.—*Savannah Republican*, 10*th inst.*

FOREIGN TRAVEL—GREAT ADVANCE OF PASSAGE RATES.—When gold first took an upward tendency the rates of passage on the principal Atlantic lines of steamers were raised fifteen per cent, which it was then thought would amply cover any future rise. These rates were retained long after gold had passed that point, but new arrangements have now been made. The Cunard, the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia, the Hamburg Packet Company, and the Bremen lines have returned to their old prices, but make the passage money payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.—*New York Post.*

The great chain of the Pyrenees has at last been crossed by a railroad. The entire distance is sixty-eight miles. South of Bilboa the mountains rise very abruptly, and there occurred all the engineering difficulty in crossing. The summit is at an elevation of 2,163 feet above the tide level, and this has been obtained by a maximum grade of 76 feet to a mile. On the Bay of Biscay, at its termination, a pier one mile long is being constructed, giving that place the best harbor on the south-western coast of Spain.

Mr. John A. Hamilton, of New Orleans, states that a regiment from New Orleans has just started for Baton Rouge, with a uniform made expressly for them, (to be worn as a decoy) in exact imitation of that worn by Louisiana Confederate troops. Our soldiers should keep an especial eye out for these hired miscreants and cut-throats, and treat them as they deserve.

SHAKSPEARE'S SHYLOCK.—We find in the *Jewish Record*, a journal devoted to the interest of American Israelites, and published in New York, a new version of Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice." The writer, who is himself a Jew, says:

The play is founded on fact, with this important difference, that it was the Jew who was to forfeit the pound of flesh if he lost the wager. The circumstance took place not at Venice, but in Rome, during the pontificate of Sixtus the Fifth. The Jew lost; the noble demanded the pound of flesh; the Jew demurred and offered money, which was refused. Sixtus decided in favor of the noble, with the provision that he should have but exactly one pound of flesh—not one grain more or less, on pain of being hanged. The noble naturally declined the risk; the pope fined both parties in heavy sums for making such a wager. The old Shylock's memory is vindicated at last. We fear, however, notwithstanding "the truth of history," that Shakspeare's will continue to be the popular version of the story.

Port Hudson.

Port Hudson has been put on a war footing, on a grand scale, and the troops at that point, from all we can hear, intend to place side by side in history the name of Port Hudson with that of the heroic "Hill City." Major Gen. Frank Gardner is in command there, and the army have the utmost confidence in him. He is an efficient and energetic officer, and is in the saddle daily examining the works, and visiting the different Brigades. General Gardner has seen considerable service in our war for independence, having commanded an Alabama brigade in Kirby Smith's advance into Kentucky, and subsequently in the army of General Bragg in Tennessee, he having been promoted and sent to Port Hudson just before the bloody battle of Murfreesboro'. He is an old army officer, and served in the Utah expedition under the lamented hero of Shiloh, Albert Sidney Johnson, as a Lieutenant.

TO PREVENT PITTING BY THE SMALL POX.—Mr. SOLON ROBINSON, in a communication in the Plough, Loom and Anvil, recommends the following to prevent pitting by the small pox:

Get from the apothecary a little vial of stuff called liquid cuticle, and as soon as the pustules are fully formed, apply a little of the liquid with a little brush or feather to each one. As fast as they get ripe, remove the scab and wipe away the matter clean, and apply the liquid again. If any one of them fill a second time, you must remove the covering and repeat the process. It will smart like fun for a moment, but, my word for it, when you recover you shall not find a mark upon that pretty face of yours to prove you ever had the disease. I am told the article is made of gun-cotton, dissolved in chloroform. It forms an artificial skin over a wound just as good as the real one.

THE BATTLE OF GENESIS POINT.—Gen. Beauregard has issued the following order, conveying a well-merited tribute to the skill and gallantry of the garrison at Fort McAllister:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T SO. CA., AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 6th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 23. }

The Commanding General announces to the forces, with satisfaction and pride, the results of the recent encounter of our battery at Genesis Point, Georgia, with an iron-clad of the Monitor class, results only alloyed by the life-blood of the gallant commander, the late Major John B. Gallie.

For hours the most formidable vessel of her class hurled missiles of the heaviest calibre ever used in modern warfare, at the weak parapet of the Battery, which was almost demolished, but standing at their guns as became men fighting for homes, for honor, and for independence, the garrison replied with such effect as to cripple and beat back their adversary, clad though in impenetrable armor, and armed with 15 and 11-inch guns, supported by mortar boats, whose practice was of uncommon precision.

The thanks of the country are due to this intrepid garrison, who have thus shown what brave men may withstand and accomplish, despite apparent odds.

"Fort McAllister" will be inscribed on the flags of all the troops engaged in the defence of the Battery.

By command of General Beauregard.

(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

From Our Kinston Correspondent.

KINSTON, Feb. 13.

EDITORS STATE JOURNAL:—A courier has just arrived at Gen. Daniels' Headquarters, from the picket lines below this place, on the Dover road. He brings important intelligence. He reports that two companies of Major Nethercutt's Battalion, commanded by Captains Robinson and Davis, were surprised by the enemy at two o'clock this morning, and the entire command is supposed to be captured, not more than eight or ten of our men making their escape.

The courier says, when he left the encampment the enemy had opened fire upon our forces from two different directions, and our men were gallantly returning the fire, but he saw no chance for their escape, as the enemy was in our rear, flanking us by the way of Biddle's road, leading from Neuse to Dover.

Our men were encamped on the Dover road, at the Sand Ridge, between Core creek and Biddle's opening, when surprised by the enemy.

Capt. Whitford engaged the enemy's [illegible] Big Swift creek. Heavy skirmishing was going on the most of the day. Result not known.

Watch for 5's on "The Phœnix Bank," Richmond, Va.—no such bank in the Confederacy. A soldier chap has scattered them around town extensively the last day or two. The plate and paper are both good and both Yankeeish in appearance. The circular of this counterfeit, it is thought, left the city last night.—*Daily Progress.*

VAN DORN AT HOLLY SPRINGS.—The Tuscumbia *North Alabamian*, of the 30th ultimo, furnishes the following particulars of a recent raid of Van Dorn, at Holly Springs:

A reliable gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from below, reports that Gen. Van Dorn made another attack on Holly Springs a few days ago, capturing 700 prisoners, and cutting the 3d Michigan Cavalry up very badly, only a few escaping. The infamous scoundrel Capt. Latimer, who made himself infamous by his depredations in this county, and who had been burning houses and cutting up extensively about Holly Springs, was hung by order of Van Dorn, only ten minutes being allowed him to make his arrangements for his long journey.

We have just learned of a daring exploit which took place in Eastern North Carolina, a few days since. A vessel laden with supplies for the Buffaloe camp at Dr. Dillard's place, on the Chowan River, was becalmed in the mouth of the river. Mr. M. D. Hathaway, who has been an especial victim of Yankee hatred, and returns the feeling most cordially, collected a few troops who were in the neighborhood, and successfully boarded the vessel, capturing the whole crew and cargo. The cargo was saved and the vessel burned. Our informant says that the Buffaloes were so incensed at the loss of their supplies, that they threatened to burn Mr. Hathaway's premises in the town of Hertford, and he fears they will execute their threats.

We wish Mr. Hathaway had a force of his own stamp under him. He would soon make beyond the Chowan River too hot for Yankees or Buffaloes.

State Journal, 13*th inst.*

THE HARRIET LANE NOT OUT.—For some days back the rebels have been giving currency to a report, to the effect that the Harriet Lane had got out of Galveston, and that she was now cruising in the gulf. We learn from Mr. Paymaster B. F. D. Fitch, of the steamer Tennessee, just from Galveston, that the Harriet Lane has not got out of that port. The rebels have taken her masts out and towed her round to the bend, behind the town, to place her out of the range of the Brooklyn's guns. We are gratified to be able, in this authentic way, to contradict the note shaver's news.

New Orleans Delta, 30*th ult.*

A wretched editor, who hasn't any wife to take care of him, went the other night to a ladies' fair. He says he saw there "an article" which he "fain would call his own, but it was not for sale." He declares that since that night he has been "wrapturously wretched." As the article was bound in hoops, the reader is left to infer that it was either a girl or a keg of whiskey.

RESTORED.—We see it stated that Col. Martin J. Crawford, who, it will be recollected, was suspended from service for ninety days by Court Martial for allowing himself to be surprised by the enemy in Kentucky, has been restored to his command by the President.

PLENTY OF CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS.—It will be seen from the report of the Quartermaster-General, sent to the Confederate Senate by the President in reply to certain resolutions recently adopted by that body, that officers of the army are allowed to purchase fabrics from the Government clothing bureaus, when the stock on hand is in excess of the wants of the private soldiers in the field. We take it that the stock of clothing material now on hand is super-abundant, as officers of the army may be daily seen at the merchant tailor establishments on Main street, selling at an advance of from one to two hundred per cent. the cloth obtained by them from the clothing bureau.

Richmond Examiner, 6*th inst.*

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Negro Soldier's Bill.

Christendom is about to be regaled with a most savage, ridiculous, ineffectual and odoriferous novelty.—Despatches of Friday last announced that the negro soldier's bill had passed the Yankee House of Representatives by a vote of 88 to 54. "The slaves of loyal persons," says the despatch, "are not to be received, and no recruiting officers are to be sent into the Border States without the permission of their Governors. Mr. Stevens said three hundred thousand men would leave the army in May. We could not raise fifty thousand white men. Conscription was impossible."

Thus the unfeeling tyros announce to mankind the most awful intelligence that ever met the mortal eye or shocked the human heart. The representative men of a nation claiming to be more enlightened than any other on earth, have deliberately resolved to incite African slaves to insurrection, to place arms in their hands, to organize, drill and officer them, to lead them against their masters and mistresses, and to re-enact in the nineteenth century, and in America, the last child and perfection of modern civilization, horrors unequalled in the darkest ages and under the worst despotism that ever cursed the most benighted lands. Compared with the stupendous crime thus authorized in cold blood by the National Legislature of the United States, the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the sanguinary orgies of St. Domingo, and the bloody bacchanalia of Dahomey are but the pastimes of innocent infancy or the gambols of lambs upon the grassy uplands. In the light of the widespread and appalling tragedy, so dispassionately incited, civilization seems but the mockery of some dreamer's fancy, humanity a delusion, and religion a non-existence and an impossibility. Staggered by the very enormity of this meditated outrage, we who read the news borne to us from the North and against whom these armed hordes of African miscreants are to be hurled, find the faculties of the understanding at fault and the sense of comprehension unable to credit intelligence so unnatural and astounding. We seem to be reading the annals of a forgotten age, or the tragic imaginations of some master of historic fiction.

Yet, never in human history was there a fact more positive than this seeming fiction. The skies above us, the earth beneath our feet, the beating of our hearts, are truths, not more certain than the gigantic wickedness which Yankee malice is about to perpetrate. So far as in them lies, they will fully, faithfully, vigorously, mercilessly do this deed of hellish darkness, as—were it in their power—they would summon from the Bottomless Pit the unnumbered hosts of fiends to accomplish the insatiate cravings of their avarice and their hatred. If they fail to muster in their myriads of armed blacks, or having them enlisted, they fall short of their expectations of carnage and destruction, it will be for want not of will or of endeavor, but for want of ability alone—and because of obstacles which Yankee ingenuity, excited to its utmost by fanatical hatred and commercial spite, cannot evade or overcome. Their demoniacal purpose will have been foiled by forces superior to any they can wield; but that purpose will be registered where thoughts are accounted as deeds, and, to the full, its dreadful penalty will there be paid.

What a confession is here! More than twenty millions of white people, educated highly in common schools, accustomed from childhood to those practical exercises by which the wits are supposed to be sharpened and the body invigorated, and priding themselves upon their endowments, make war upon less than one third their number of semi-barbarian Southerners, slothful, ignorant, enervated, depraved; and after two years of war such as no people ever waged and none ever endured, (so vast in its magnitude and so vehement and malignant its energy,) the stronger power is forced, by the stern necessity of constant defeat and the inherent wickedness of the cause, to appeal from its own race to African slaves for help. How shameful the admission of weakness—how ridiculous the appeal for aid! Three hundred thousand white men, trained in all the arts of modern warfare, throw down their arms in disgust in May, and their places are to be filled with negroes, who scarcely know the muzzle from the butt of a musket, and who, there is every reason to believe, can never be taught the simplest evolutions of the line.—Could the absurd folloy of the Abolition crusade be more glaringly manifest than in this preposterous substitution of muscle for mind, ignorance for education, inexperience for training, clumsiness for skill, childishness for manhood, cowardice for courage, blind brute force for patriotism and reason, Africans for Anglo-Saxons? It is the insanity of fanaticism whipped, beaten, driven to desperation. It is the last frantic, furious, useless struggle of bad men bewildered by the breaking down of an unrighteous cause; in a word, it is the arrant idiocy of hopelessly defeated sinfulness.

Enlightened Europe may turn from the sickening horrors of a servile insurrection invoked by the madman at Washington, to a phase of this war, as it will be waged next summer, which, when depicted with historical accuracy and physiological fidelity, can scarcely fail to relieve its fears as to the future of the white race at the South, and conduce, in no small degree, to the alleviation of any antipathetic uneasiness that Exeter Hall may experience in regard to the corporeal welfare of the colored brethren. To be sure, some Southern families may be massacred, and some thousands of the dusky fraternity may be extinguished by way of mild admonition to the remainder; but to suppose that the masters of Cuffee will be generally abated at the point of the John Brown pike, or that Cuffee himself will be slaughtered by wholesale, as swine are at Cincinnati, is to indulge a nightmare, which only weak tea admixed with unadulterated fanaticism can engender.

The fate of the negro, of the white population at the South and of the Northern army respectively, will be decided in a brief contest, which will occur about the middle of next June, and which we will describe as gravely and succinctly as possible. On the first of April fifty thousand negroes, who have been previously drilled in various camps of instruction, will be debarked at Acquia Creek. Pugnacious Joseph Hooker, fuming at the mouth from long delay, will organize them into brigades and divisions with the velocity of frenzied impatience. But it will require six weeks of incessant toil to perform this simple feat. It is at last accomplished. The pontoons are laid safely and crossed without opposition. To prevent accident, the Grand Colored Division is put in the van. Greeley, its commander, remains at Acquia Creek "with a powerful glass," after the manner of Burnside. The skirmishers of the Grand Colored Division are thrown out. They deploy.

The voice of an overseer calling hogs is heard in a distant field. They rally on the reserve. No rebels being visible, they are again thrown forward. They feel for the enemy, but he is not to be felt. They fire at nothing, fifty feet in the air, and hit it every time. The rebels being thus driven to their earthworks, the Grand Colored Division advances at the *pas de charge*, singing a Methodist refrain, to storm the enemy's position, and to "carry the crest" at all hazards. Of a sudden, the artillery of A. P. Hill's command belches forth a hurricane of shell and shrapnel. There is a rising of wool, as of quills upon the fretful porcupine, under the caps of dusky Brigadiers and sooty Major Generals; there is a simultaneous effusion of mellifluous perspiration from fifty thousand tarry hides: there is a display of ivory like fifty thousand flashes of lightning; fifty thousand pairs of charcoal knees are knocking together, and one hundred thousand Ethiopian eyeballs are rolling medly in their sockets, like so many drunken and distracted moons dancing in an ebon sky; the Grand Colored Division trembles like a mighty pointer dog on an icy pavement—there is an universal squall, as if all Africa had been kicked upon its shins, at the self same moment a scattering, as if all the blackbirds, crows and buzzards in creation had taken wings at once. To a man, the Northern army lies prostrate in the field, asphyxiated by the insufferable odour bequeathed to the atmosphere by the dark departed host. For a like cause, the rebel army is in full retreat to Richmond. Solitary and alone, with his nose in his hand, A. P. Hill surveys the silent scene.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.—The following from the New York *World* of the 6th instant, is the first we have heard of the "narrow escape" of President Davis recently at Mobile:

A correspondent states that Jeff. Davis had a remarkable adventure and a wonderful escape the other day at Mobile. It appears that the Confederate chief, accompanied by his staff and several others, had started on a tour of inspection to Fort Morgan, when some portion of the machinery of his steam tug gave way, and they found themselves drifting out to sea. An extraordinary expedient was suggested and adopted with success. They went in a small boat, as they pretended, for the English consul, who was at the time in one of the steamers of the Federal blockading fleet. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add, that the notorious rebel and his friends succeeded in regaining the "sacred soil of the Confederacy."

THE FLORIDA.—The Yankee report of the wreck of this vessel off Cardenas is hardly worthy of credit.—They, no doubt, wish it were so; but the Northern news by way of Richmond is probably later than any received *via* Memphis, and the former makes no mention of the disaster. Maffit is familiar with every square foot of water in the Gulf, and we have no fears of his running ashore, except in a gale which no seamanship could weather.

Contrast!

The *Chattanooga Rebel* speaks thus rebelliously of a man named CONRAD, from Louisiana, who has recently been exposing himself in connection with the press and the exemption bill. The *Rebel* discourseth thus:—

In a recent discussion of the Exemption Bill in Congress, it appears that the Hon. Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, indulged in a wholesale and venomous onslaught upon the Press of the South. Alluding to the journals of the Confederacy, he boldly pronounced it as his opinion, that they had done more harm than good to the common cause of our independence, and he therefore insisted that all editors should be harnessed by the Conscript officers and placed in positions where they could be of some use to the country. In the fear that some one would doubt the sincerity of his utterances he said this would be the opinion he would give, even if he were put upon his oath. Personally we have no objection to offer to Mr. Conrad's proposition. And while he is for a general "harnessing" up of the august brethren of the quill, we would suggest the present, as the fittest opportunity, while the representatives of the Press are in Convention at Augusta.—The "harnessing" officer will be able to catch them "all in a huddle." You are perfectly right, Honorable Mr Conrad. It is full time the editors were "harnessed" and the press of the free South was muzzled, and the busy quill of the Southern journalist should cease to puff into celebrity the buncombe nonsense of such blatant humbugs as yourself. The educators of the people should be kept from them—they are becoming too intelligent already.

Why, we will venture to assert that even now, there are a few of your fellow-countrymen, the newspaper readers, cute enough to see clear through your "robe of seeming truth and trust," at this smart effort to court the favor of "the dear people." It is nothing to you that the journalistic profession has had more distinguished representation in the "tented field," than almost any other; it is nothing to you that more than three-fourths of the editors of the South have served through one or more campaigns in this revolution with a shouldered musket, while you were roasting your Congressional sides before a comfortable grate in Richmond, and reading your harangue, from the printed columns of one of these same unharnessed editors; it is nothing to you Honorable Mr. Conrad, that "the press" is the safeguard of the people's liberty; it is nothing to you that the suppression of the public journals of a nation is the first step to its downfall, and the first inclination of the neck to the yoke of despotism; it is nothing to you that the people should be kept inform

at this time the Representative man; of a people lost to all shame, to all humanity, to all justice, all honor, all virtue, all manhood. Cowards by nature, thieves upon principle, and assassins at heart it would be marvelous indeed if the people of the North refused to render homage to Benjamin Butler the beastliest, bloodiest scoundrel and pick pocket the world ever saw.

NASHVILLE AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.—It is evident that either we or the Yankees tell marvelous stories about this work. Our Press has declared seventy times destroyed by Morgan, and that it is impossible to get it in operation again for many months; on the other hand the Nashville *Dispatch*, of the 27th ult. says:

The cars on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad commenced making regular trips to within three miles of Elizabethtown, the bridge over Mansco's creek having been fully repaired. A small bridge, two miles this side of Elizabethtown, will soon be completed, when the cars will run up to that point. A gentleman who left Louisville the other day informs us that the trestle work at Muldrough's Hill will be completed by the 10th or 15th of February, when the trains will run through. At present, there are about eight carloads of passengers and hauling of freight to Louisville.

CAPTURE OF MAJOR REID SANDERS TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—Major Reid Sanders, who fell into the hands of blockaders off Charleston with the "intercepted letter," was examined in New York on the 1st inst. and committed to Fort Lafayette. The *Herald* says:

He was then under the assumed name of George A. Sanders, and claimed to be a British subject. He was dressed in mechanics' apparel, and, on being searched, documents were found secreted on his person, which confirmed the suspicion that he was bearer of dispatches. Sanders was conveyed to this port, transmitted from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to the office of the United States Marshal, where it was said he would be a valuable witness in condemning the vessel on board of which he was when captured. He here denied his identity, insisted that his name was Sherman, and that he was a British subject. Subterfuge was, however, detected by Prize Commissioner Buckley. Major Reid Sanders is somewhat above the middle size, and stunted, ruddy complexioned, and having been fully forty years of age. His apparel was of the most ordinary description, completely transformed the gentleman of fashion into the laborer in search of employment.

CAPTURE.—The New York *Herald* says:

A rebel piratical craft, the steamer Retribution, engaged in trade in the vicinity of the Island of Cuba. She has just been chasing two United States vessels and boarded one of them. She came originally from Wilmington, North Caroline, about a month ago, loaded with turpentine and cotton, and had guns concealed in the hold.

The name given of the Retribution is that she is a fine, fast schooner, of about one hundred and sixty tons burthen. Her armament consists of four guns, one of which a long Tom amidships. Her sailing qualities are described as very fine. She is under the command of Captain Parker. She is painted black, and it is said, possesses all the graceful outline and speedy qualities necessary in regard to speed for one of her daring. While laying at St. Thomas discharging her cargo, those who saw her speak in unqualified praise of her appearance, which point her out as a swift and sanguinary craft.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes:

The New York press of yesterday teems with rumors of early French intervention in American affairs. It is positively asserted also that the British Parliament, which is to meet to-morrow, embraces a large majority in favor of immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It is well known that all Europe assumes as a fact that the separation of the United States is final, and it will, of course, act upon this assumption, rather than their own calls in their action towards us in regard of the Federal Government or favor to the Confederate Government.

It is stated that the French Government has arranged with Mr. Slidell for the delivery to its order of a large quantity of cotton, and will request the United States Government not to permit its delivery, promising that no contraband goods shall be introduced in exchange. It is somewhat singular that an overture for a similar supply of cotton to eastern factories has been made by the private citizens. They propose to obtain, by purchase in the cotton States, fifty thousand bales of cotton, abstaining from trade in contraband of war; but require the protection of the government for the operation, which they declare to be perfectly feasible. If these facilities should by France be accorded to her, they will not be withheld from our own citizens.

Ex-Senator Bright of Indiana on the War—He is for Peace.

The friends of Ex-Senator Bright of Indiana, have used the use of his name before the Legislature as a candidate to the United States Senate from which he was expelled on a charge of disloyalty. Senator Bright replies:

If it is the pleasure of my friends to offer me the unexpired term from which I was expelled, I will accept it tendered by a vote that approaches unanimity; otherwise. My return to that body would in my judgement, be regarded by all just men as a signal rebuke to the foul conspirators who aided and abetted this assault upon the freedom of speech and of action.

Mr. Bright then defines his position on the administration as follows:

It is enough to say that I then denied, as I do now, the right of the Federal Government to attempt, by force of arms, the subjugation of a sovereign State. I repeat now what I have spoken on a former occasion:—

I am opposed to the entire coercive policy of this weak and wicked administration.

I have never believed that war was any remedy for existing differences between the two sections. As your agent in the councils of the country, I was opposed to all legislative acts in aid of this war; and if you were to offer me a seat in the Senate again if I should accept it, I would not, during my stay there, contribute in any form to the support or encouragement of the inhuman crusade that those in power are waging, under the late proclamation of the President of the United States, against those who are "bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh." On the contrary I am for peace, peace, peace. I am now, as I have been from the hour this inhuman, unnatural and anti-christian war was inaugurated, in favor of a cessation of hostilities, to the end that compromise might (as it has in times past) perform its peaceful offices.

Personally, I am indifferent as to whether I am chosen or not.

The Senate of the United States has no attractions for me now.

Not one of those I found on my entrance there, seventeen years ago, remain. They have been swept away by the sirocco breath of fanaticism, which culminated in the dismemberment of this once glorious Union. To my humble self has been reserved the signal and distinguished honor of beheadment at the hands of the political assassins of this fell spirit.

Trouble in Banks' Army.

A few days ago General Banks issued a proclamation to his troops in New Orleans, and vicinity, relative to Lincoln's proclamation. He instructed them to the effect that he would not require them to trouble themselves about stealing the negros from their masters plantations, but when any of them came into the camps of the Federal soldiers and claimed protection, Lincoln's edict must be carried out. Upon the strength of this, we learn from a good source, a Colonel of an Indiana regiment rode before his men, made a speech to them, and in the presence of the entire regiment, broke his sword in two, stating that he was done fighting for the Abolition tyrant at Washington. He told his troops that they could do as they pleased. Whereupon, the entire regiment laid down their arms, cheering the Colonel vociferously and swearing they would follow his example.

We also learn, from the same source, that three hundred resigned Federal officers are now confined in Carrollton, for alledged disloyalty or mutiny. It is believed that the Commanding General considers it unsafe for them to mingle with the common soldiers.

The report also reaches us through a gentleman from Baton Rogue, that at a council of war, recently held by General Banks at that city, the naval forces announced themselves ready to begin the attack upon Port Hudson. The land forces however, were against it. General Banks said they must either fight or evacuate, on account of the alarming and constantly growing dissatisfaction among the troops. They are said to be deserting every day. Over fifty deserters are now at Port Hudson.

Jackson Mississippian, 6th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Feb. 15th, 1863.

The Phillips House, opposite Fredericksburg, noted as Burnside's Headquarters, was burnt yesterday, supposed accidentally.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Feb. 15th, 1863.

The New York Herald, of the 12th inst., says that holders of Cotton advanced their prices on 11th inst., and were asking 92 a 93 cents for middling.

The Herald, commenting on the report that the people of Charleston were leaving that city in expectation of an attack, advises them to steer clear of Savannah. It thinks the Federal force between Charleston and Savannah sufficient to attack both simultaneously.

The Herald knows that Hooker and his soldiers are ready to seize the opportunity even of a partial hardening of the mud to open the road to Richmond.

John Van Buren, in a speech before the Democratic Union Association of New York, in view of the determination of the seceded States not to return to the Union, said: Our friends the Democrats, in Illinois, who propose to hold a Convention, will find it a barren task, because the South is determined not to return; and until their armies have the power to resist and put us down, this war must go on, and those who would attempt to stop it will be carried away by the torrent.

It is stated that M. Marcier is preparing a paper, to be laid before the government, embodying the views of Napoleon.

The U. S. frigate Sabine has arrived at New York after an unsuccessful cruise in search of the Alabama.

Havana letters, of the 4th inst., say that the Florida left Nassau on the 31st ult., fully equipped for a long cruise. Confederate money was willingly received at par in Nassau.

The Herald announces the arrival of the Europa at Halifax, but says nothing of the reported friendly mediation of Napoleon.

The New York Post says that parties have been identified in New York who have organized themselves into a body to demoralize the army and nation by diffusing journals and literature of a peculiar kind. The rich men of New York furnish the money, and the reactionist editors of the World, Express, and Journal of Commerce the brains. An enormous fund is to be raised for undermining the confidence of the soldiers and the Government.

Reinforcements for Rosencranz are constantly going up the Cumberland River, and it is believed he has accumulated sufficient stores at Nashville to make a forward movement possible.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 15th, 1863.

The New York Herald of the 13th inst. has been received. It says that a movement to settle the present difficulties by a Convention of Representatives from the free States is progressing in the West. The Illinois Legislature had appointed a committee to confer with those of Indiana, Kentucky, and other States, at Louisville in March. Premont is on the committee.

A strong adherent of Lincoln, and heretofore a strong Republican, (Logan is the gentlemen in question,) urged all his friends to vote the Democratic ticket in November last to save the country. Other eminent Republicans are on the same Committee. The measure was opposed in Maine by the Abolitionists in vain. It is expected that Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York will combine in the movement.

The Wehawken, iron-clad, has arrived at Port Royal.—Hunter has issued orders conscripting all the able-bodied negroes in his department.

The Alabama was heard from in latitude 26 39 on the 2nd of February.

Peace resolutions passed the Illinois Legislature on the 12th inst.

The Herald says that the Army of the Potomac has three hundred Regiments and one hundred thousand men. Rosencranz, in the Murfreesboro' fight, had one hundred and forty regiments and forty-five thousand men.

Young Williamson, of Baltimore, Secretary of Mr. Mason our English Minister, has been sent to Fort McHenry at Seward's instance.

Gov. Sprague has been elected Senator from Rhode Island.

A resolution inviting Gen. McClellan to visit Albany as the guest of the State, has passed the New York Legislature.

Pope is in St. Louis, and is expected to command the expedition against Vicksburg.

THE FEDERAL ARMY LEAVING ACQUIA CREEK.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 16th, 1863.

A scout, just from Maryland, reports, from personal observation, that the whole Yankee army is leaving Acquia Creek, the greater portion bound to Washington, and the remainder to Fortress Monroe. The published object is to recruit and reorganize.

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 14, 1863.

One of the enemy's gunboats passed our batteries last night at twelve o'clock, under cover of the darkness.—Several shots were fired at her but none is believed to have taken effect. All quiet this morning.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16th, 1863.

In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced making Columbia a port of entry. A bill was passed authorizing the employment of pilots. The Exemption question was discussed by Mr. Yancey and Mr. Phelan; pending the question to lay the Senate bill on the table and take up the House bill which simply repeals the clauses of the act of last session relative to police on plantations;—decided in the negative. The Senate bill was then considered by clauses until adjournment.

The House passed a bill to refund Alabama the amount overpaid on account of war tax for 1862; also, a bill to allow minors to hold commissions in the army. Went into secret session on Currency bill.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SINKING OF THE HATTERAS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16th, 1863.

A letter from a gentleman of high respectability at Nassau says that the Alabama sunk the Hatteras, and the Florida sent the Annie Bonsall, with troops for New Orleans, to the bottom.

FROM EUROPE

RICHMOND, Feb. 16, 1863.

The Enquirer has dates to the 14th. The Etna has arrived. The French Emperor is endeavoring to perfect a new plan of mediation or intervention with the North and the South. Drouyn D'Huys, had addressed a circular to the French Ministers at London and Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg, directing them to sound the feeling of the Cabinets of those countries on the propriety of tendering their councils.

LATER FROM EUROPE—FROM THE UNITED STATES. —FIRE IN NORFOLK.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17th, 1863.

Articles published almost simultaneously in the La Nation, La France and the Opinione Nationalle, newspaper organs of the Emperor and Empress and Prince Napoleon, show that France is exceedingly anxious to bring about peace in America.

The new Archbishop of Paris, in a pastoral letter, attacks Russia and England for refusing to join Napoleon in his first effort at mediation.

The Steamer Georgiana, tender of the Alabama, was in the harbor of Holyhead, England, and went to sea on the 24th of January, for Nassau, with a formidable crew.

The Russian Conscription in Poland resulted in a general uprising against the authority of the Czar in that ancient kingdom. The latest dispatch, dated Vienna the 28th, says that sanguinary conflicts continue to take place in Poland.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular on the 29th, at a decline of half penny. The Bank of England advanced its minimum rates of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

The Missouri Legislature has been unable to elect a United States Senator and has adjourned its joint session until November next.

A great portion of the business part of Norfolk, Va., has been destroyed by fire. The entire loss is estimated at upwards of three hundred thousand dollars.

Gold in New York is quoted at 164; Exchange 169 to 171.

THE FRENCH PROPOSITIONS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17th, 1863.

Seward in a dispatch to Mr. Dayton, dated 6th inst., says, Dronyn De L'Huyes suggests that this government shall appoint Commissioners to meet on neutral ground Commissioners of Insurgents. If it were possible for this government to compromise national authority so far as to enter into such debates, 'tis not easy to perceive what good results could be obtained by them. The Commissioners must agree in recommending either that the Union shall stand or voluntarily dissolve, or else they must leave the vital question unsettled. Seward closes by remarking that the Congress of the United States furnish constitutional forum for debates between the alienated parties.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17th, 1863.

The following proclamation from Gen. Beauregard will appear in the papers to-morrow:

HEADQ'TS DEP'T S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 16th, 1863.

It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah that the movements of the enemy's fleet indicates an early land and naval attack on one or both cities, and to urge that persons unable to take an active part in the struggle shall retire. It is hoped, however, that this temporary separation of some of you from your homes will be made without alarm or undue haste, thus showing that the only feeling which animates you in this hour of supreme trial is the regret of being unable to participate in the defence of your homes, your altars, and the graves of your kindred. Carolinians and Georgians! the hour is at hand to prove your country's cause. Let all able-bodied men from the seaboard to the mountains rush to arms. Be not too exacting in the choice of weapons—pikes and scythes will do for exterminating your enemies, spades and shovels for protecting your friends.—To arms, fellow citizens! Come to share with us our dangers, our brilliant success, or our glorious death.

(Signed.) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

OFFICIAL:
J. M. OTEY,
A. A. General.

Final preparations for the expected attack are being rapidly perfected. The troops and people are calm and confident.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 17th, 1863.

The Senate was occupied to-day in the further consideration of the Senate Exemption bill. An amendment was adopted excluding from the exemption Department Clerks appointed since April last. The House was in secret session on the currency question.

FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 17th, 1863.

Northern dates to the 15th have been received. They say dispatches from the U. S. Consul at Alexandria in Egypt, and from Minister Dayton, laid before the U. S. Senate state that the Viceroy of Egypt has furnished the Emperor of France several hundred negro soldiers to garrison Vera Cruz. The Consulate at Alexandria demanded an explanation from the Viceroy. The European Consuls had telegraphed for instructions from their Governments.

The steamship Empire City, from New Orleans, on the 4th, reports Banks' forces in a condition to take the field and it was thought that a forward movement would be made at once.

The water ploughs through Williams' Cut near Vicksburg, and a steamer had passed through.

A second regiment of blacks is to be formed at Port Royal with Montgomery, of Kanzas, for leader.

FROM ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

RICHMOND Feb. 17th, 1863.

Private dispatches from Arizona and New Mexico represent those territories in a state of revolution. After the withdrawal of the Confederate troops last July, the Mexican population rose against the Federal soldiery, signally defeating them in two pitched battles. The enemy are shut up in forts Craig and Union. General Archulata, the Mexican commander, has sent to Gen. Magruder for reinforcements.

FROM NEW ORLEANS, VICKSBURG, &c.

MOBILE, Feb. 18th, 1863.

The Advertiser and Register has a special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., 15th. The New Orleans Picayune of the 13th, received at Tangipahoa, says that the Delta has been suppressed; cause objectionable articles. 'Tis superceded by the Era, a new paper.

It is reported that Gen. Banks was shot at from a window; the Delta says an officer carelessly threw some explosive castridges from the window which exploded.

The Bank of Louisiana was burned on the 13th inst. The Delta mentions a rumor that Butler was shot by J. E. Bonligney.

Grant has suppressed the Chicago *Times* in his army. The Federals are making good headway at [illegible] pass, but ample efforts are believed to be making to arrest their further progress.

Napoleon's Reasons for Favoring the Davis Government.

The advices from Europe announce that the Emperor Napoleon made a short address on New Year's day to the assembled representatives of foreign governments at his Court, in which he assured them of his continued desire for peace. We also hear that he addressed a remark to our Minister, Mr. Dayton, which is construed by some into a declaration that for another year he will not interfere in our affairs. We have never placed any great reliance upon Napoleon's assertions. We judge his course by his actions, having a distinct remembrance of his emphatic denials of any desire to obtain Nice and Savoy, at the very time he was forcing Victor Emanuel, by intrigues and threats, to cede him these provinces. From reliable sources we obtain information from Paris which induces us to conclude that the Emperor of the French has evidently made up his mind to espouse the cause of the South. The rebel leaders in Paris are now the recipients of imperial favor. The Empress has taken under her immediate patronage the prominent secession ladies who dwell in Paris, while the courtiers, one and all, vie in their attentions to Slidell, his family and his circle of associates from the South. These are significant facts, and have a greater importance than would be attributed to them by those not aware how every action of Napoleon is weighed, how carefully he shadows forth his course by signs which escape the attention of the unwary, but which carry conviction to those who have carefully watched his policy.

Until Napoleon fully made up his mind to favor the South he was cold and forbidding to Slidell and his followers. They were not to be received at Court—in fact, were ostracised. Those were the days when our victories pressed closely upon each other; those the days when the continuance of the rebellion seemed impossible. Our successes, however, became worthless and without results, through the gross negligence and imbecility of our departments at Washington; and when it became evident that the chances of Davis for a successful resistance were augmenting, Napoleon relented somewhat towards Slidell, and allowed the rebel a short half hour's audience. From that moment the hopes of the secessionists rose. They well knew what importance to attach to Napoleons's least action. We met with reverses, while, to add to our complications it became evident to the world that the North was divided: that a few fanatics—men with but one thought, one desire—were driving the country to destruction.—Then Napoleon invited Slidell to breakfast. When they heard in France that our gallant army had been repulsed at Fredericksburg, the Emperor took Slidell into his intimacy, and now he and his like are the favorites at the French Court. Those who know what this indicates will understand that Napoleon now openly espouses the cause of Davis. We shall not be surprised if our next files from Europe give details of the grand reception at the Tuileries of this Excellency Slidell, Minister of President Davis."

There are many reasons why Napoleon should favor the South, the most important of which is that Davis promises not only to help Napoleon in Mexico, but, as a further inducement, and to furnish a noble motive for Napoleon's recognition, the South actually promises to free her slaves within some given space of time. Napoleon is aware that he will be safe from us for a period, as regards any interference with his Mexican expedition, if he succeeds in raising up a barrier between us and himself, such as a Southern Confederacy. He covets the silver mines of Mexico: has made grand plans for working them on a scale never before attempted, and expects great results. But he must be free from interference for some time to carry out these schemes: and only in the existence of the South as a Government could he remain undisturbed in Mexico.—Napoleon will tell his people he recognizes the South because he is ever the "aider of all nations struggling for existence." This phrase did great service at the opening of the Italian campaign. It tickles the vanity of the French people to be told they have built up a new power. Cotton will be procured from Southern ports, and this will be still another grand argument for Napoleon in favor of his recognition of Davis. He will say to his subjects, "I have acknowledged the existence of the South as a nation, and you see the results—immediate employment for the starving operatives and the alliance of a new power." He trusts that, aided by the South, his plans for the conquest and occupation of Mexico will succeed, and that immediate revenues obtained from that country will silence the opposition of the people to the Mexican expedition. Up to the present time, Napoleon has been unsuccessful in [illegible]. He naturally understands he must succeed there ultimately, as the French people would never forgive his having undertaken the campaign were he to withdraw now, after the useless expenditure of hundreds of millions of francs.

Napoleon's position in Europe at this time is a most unfavorable one. The Italians have set aside his power and influence, and will allow no further interference on his part in their affairs. We hear from a reliable source that the relations between France and Spain were almost suspended, owing to the irritation which had arisen out of Napoleon's policy in Mexico; while in England the *entente cordiale* has become an empty sound. Napoleon must keep up his influence abroad if he wishes to reign in France. He knows that his people will cease to care for or respect his rule the moment it becomes weakened. So he will, we fear, make a great show of recognizing the South as an instance and influence of the power of France, the more likely as he will reap immediate and substantial results from such a step. That he is in favor of the Davis government none can doubt. His actions prove this. A careful survey of his present position will convince those who understand the people of France that Napoleon can make capital with them by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and we are all aware that he is ever ready to follow where his interests lead. We must not imagine that respect for our power will deter Napoleon. Our mistakes and blunders have taught him to doubt its existence.—*New York Herald.*

From the Jackson (Miss.) Crisis, Feb. 10.

Programme in the Northwest.

We have derived the subjoined information from a gentleman of high moral, social and political character—a distinguished citizen of one of the Northwestern States—and the information, therefore, is strictly accurate and entirely reliable. We make the statements for the information and gratification of our readers and the Southern public generally.

The States of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio have determined to stop the war and make terms of peace with the Confederate States, cost what it may and offend whom it may. In one purpose, whatever the future may be, they are firmly and unalterably united and resolved, and that purpose is the war against the Confederates shall cease; or, if it is to be carried on, the Northwest will throw its military power into the scale against the aggressor. The citizens of those States who have been drafted, or enrolled in the Federal army are leaving that army by the hundreds and by the regiment, and there is no authority in the army which can control this movement. Of the one hundred and fifty thousand men organized by the Federal Government to operate on the Mississippi river under Grant and McClernand, not more than forty thousand effective soldiers remain, and that number is daily diminished by mortality from sickness, and by a voluntary abandonment of an enterprise with which they are most thoroughly disgusted.

The legislatures of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky are to convene at Frankfort, in general convention, on the 18th day of February inst., and will there agree upon the principles upon which a Northwest Confederacy is to be instituted, and propose terms of peace and commerce with the Confederacy for the States bordering the Mississippi and its tributaries—proposing a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the South, or an adoption of the Confederate States Constitution, to incorporate those new members into the Confederacy, if that be agreeable to the people of the Confederate States. But in any event, and independently of all other questions, relations of peace, amity and commerce with the South are to be established.

When those principles are agreed upon in convention, commissioners will be deputed to bear the result to Richmond to treat with the Confederate Government for a final and satisfactory adjustment of all interests involved. This action will be taken not secretly, not clandestinely, but openly and with serious, dignified determination, representing the sovereignty of those great and populous States. When the terms of adjustment are settled at Richmond, they will be submitted for the ratification of the people of those States respectively, by organic action at the ballot-box, provided for by the Legislatures of the respective States. When thus ratified, the work of separation from the United States will be regarded as finally and irrevocably perfected.

"But," we suggested, "Maj. ———, what if Mr. Lincoln shall send a detachment to Frankfort to arrest the convention and its peace delegates to Richmond?"

"Let him dare lift a finger, or march an army to disturb the deliberations of that convention, or arrest its delegates, and three hundred thousand Western men will move to Washington City and hang Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet."

Again, we suggested, "Mr. Lincoln has the army and the navy and the treasury."

"Let him send Grant's Army," said our informant, "to Illinois, and that is the last Grant will ever see of his army. He would not have a corporal's guard remaining attached to his command, while our Southern allies would recapture every town and city on the Mississippi, from New Orleans to Cairo. Let Rosencranz take his army to the Ohio river, and it will cease to exist in like manner. We already have one hundred and eighty thousand returned Federal soldiers in those States ready to join us, and we have the army and we have the leaders, and if the Black Republicans at Washington City dare to interfere with us, the majesty and power of a great people will be exerted to Washington City and hang the last one of them. As to operations upon the river, the gunboats shall be yours."

"And what will you do with the Federal war debt?" we asked.

"We will repudiate the last farthing of it," said he, "It was never constitutionally contracted."

"And what will you do with the 'green backs' in circulation, to the amount of many millions?"

"We will make a bonfire of them, and consume them at the altar of sacrifice."

"And what will you do with the Middle and New England States?"

"We expect the *moral* support of New York and Pennsylvania. We'll cut off Michigan to Canada, where she ought to belong. And if New England interferes, we'll whip her out of the Union, or into good behavior."

"And what time," we asked, "do you expect the present war to close?"

"I expect," said he, no more general engagements, unless one should occur in Middle Tennessee, between the forces under Bragg and Rosencranz, and I should deem that a great misfortune, as being unnecessary and involving a useless sacrifice of life. By the first of April there will be a practical cessation of hostilities in the Southwest, and by the first of June a permanent peace, unless the Black Republicans determine to wage a war against the Northwest."

The above statements comprise substantially the information we have derived. Our informant seemed to entertain little doubt Indiana and Illinois, at least, would fall into the Confederacy, along with Missouri and Kentucky. He thought it was also the destiny of Ohio, but seemed less confident of that State. Whether these States should belong to the Confederacy or not, he had no doubt at all of the foundation of a Northwest Empire, in the event of their exclusion from the South.

From the Lynchburg Republican.

History of Small Pox.

This loathsome disease, which has been developed throughout the country by Yankee filth, is of interest enough to give a short article a place in our columns on its history, which we compile mainly from the "Penny Magazine."

In the history of the world we find, at various times, the record of epidemic or spreading diseases, under the name of Plagues. The word plague is apt to convey a very indefinite idea to one not of the medical fraternity, which he is unable to describe, but in reality it is nothing more nor less than a fever. The great plague of London in 1665 caused the death of 8,000 persons in one week, and was of the nature of epidemic or spreading diseases, which may take its origin in the remotest district of an extensive country, and yet it its progress be independent of the peculiarity of soil and climate, it may soon come to overrun the whole. In the same way, although a spreading malady commences in one hemisphere of the globe, it may, after a time, invade the others. Small pox, previous to vaccination, was a plague which exercised a still more destructive power than any other, and whole districts were depopulated by it. The physicians of ancient Greece and Rome, it does not appear, were at all acquainted with small pox. We have to look for traces of its early progress farther east. In the traditions of the people of China and Hindoostan, it was enumerated as one of the common diseases of the country, and those countries must be considered as the cradle of small pox, which would most naturally be the result of a dense population and the filth engendered from poverty. Its first appearance in western Asia was about the middle of the sixth century, and Europe was not invaded, till a later period.

In the year 569, the city of Mecca, in Arabia, was besieged by an army of Abyssinian Christians, under the command of Abreha, with the expectation of destroying a Pagan temple within that city. In this army the small pox committed dreadful havoc and the measles appeared at the same time, so we are told. It reached Great Britain in the beginning of the 9th century. In 1517 St. Domingo, one of the West India islands was infected by it, and not less than one million of Indians was destroyed by it and the murderous arms of the Spanish invaders. In 1520 it commenced in Cuba, and from thence it was carried to Mexico, in the latter country, in a short time, it is computed three and a half millions of its inhabitants were carried off by it, including the brother and successor of the emperor, Montezuma. Peculiarities of climate affect it not, for in 1707 Iceland was nearly decimated by it, 16,000 persons having died with the disease within a very short period of time; and, in 1733, Greenland lost nearly all its inhabitants by it.

When it enters a locality where it has not been before, its first effects are almost always more extensively destructive than at any subsequent time, and no disease is itself more loathsome than small pox. The patient, more particularly in the confluent variety, presents a most pitiable spectacle. He is seen laboring under a fever, with the worst typhoid or putrid symptoms, he is covered from head to heel with pustules, which sometimes coalesce and ultimately change the whole surface of the body into one continued sore that renders the features undistinguishable, and convers him into an object of disgust to the senses. Without the aid of innoculation and vaccination, it is calculated that at least one fourteenth of every generation of mankind would perish beneath the deadly taint of small pox; but, that were innoculation generally practiced, the mortality would not amount to one in seventy of those on whom the operation had been performed, and under the protective influence of vaccination one death is not to be expected in many hundreds of persons so treated. Dr. Jenner, of England, discovered vaccination from observing that milkmaids, whose hands were made sore from contact with a scab on the udder of cows that were milked by them escaped the disease, though in almost daily contact with it. He was thus led to experiment upon his son and then upon himself with some of the vaccin matter taken from the udder of a healthy cow, and the result has given to the world this sure protection against this most loathsome disease. We hope our readers, when they peruse this article, if they have not been vaccinated within seven years past, will at once have it performed. It is the surest method of preventing the spread of the disease.

A Mystery Explained.

The prevailing cries of "scarcity of supply" and "supply will soon be exhausted," were suddenly exploded in Columbus, Ga., a few days since, by the occurrence of a fire. The Sun gives the following account of the exposure of the speculative trick:

Sugar had become scarce. Consequently the price had gone up enormously. Dealers constantly spoke of a probability, not very remote, that the supply would give out entirely as transportation had become impossible. Still the supply kept adequate to the demand. When the hogsheads ran low fresh ones made their appearance. There was always plenty on hand at the price asked for it. Railroad men said it had occasionally found its way out of the city of late but seldom into it. There was a strange mystery about it. Steamboat men made similar statements. Still the supply never gave out, although the price continued to go up. The fire occurred, the curtain was raised, the *denouncement* appeared, and the mystery is solved. Bread street is literally full of huge hogsheads well filled with what had become so rare a luxury in our market. Where did they come from? Did they drop from the skies like the manna of old? Did they spring from the earth like Minerva from the head of Jupiter? Or, can it be possible that they emerged from quiet cellars and back rooms, in apprehension of the destroying element?

A HARD LICK.—As one instance among many others equally significant of the revolution brewing in the North-west, we give the following sledge-hammer lick dealt at the Puritan New Englanders by the Circinnati *Enquirer*. It is clipped from a lengthy article, which is full of truth and honest indignation, long pent up, but now escaping like steam from the whistle of a locomotive. Verily, the days of the dynasty are numbered:

When the West was annihilated by the British and Indians in the war of 1812, and when our women and children were being murdered, who came to our relief? Did New England? No! She was meeting in the Hartford Convention to concoct measures to withdraw from the Union, and to ally herself with Great Britain.—The South-west came to our relief most gallantly, and our plains drank up the generous blood of its sons on the Raisin, Tippecanoe and the Thames.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Information has been brought to the Northwest from New Hampshire, by a prominent citizen of that State, that the election on the second Tuesday of March will be severely contested by the peace Democrats. Ex-President Pierce is manager of the campaign, and is outspoken in his opinion of the war. He has taken position with Vallandigham, Ben Wood, and others. The Republicans claim there must be a military success for them to carry the election.

DARING ADVENTURE OF A SCOUT—A YANKEE PICKET BAGGED.—On Wednesday evening I. J. McGee and Privates Gelteon, Wells and Reynolds, from Captain Meckler's company, 11th S. C. V., went on Hilton Head Island, and secreted themselves near the Yankee Observatory, at Spanish Wells. Presently one of the enemy's picket, a stalwart member of the 9th Maine Regiment, named Caleb Jones, came within the range of their rifles, when they offered him the choice of having his brains blown out or accompanying them to the main land. The Yankee quietly submitted to his fate. He corroborates the news of an impending attack in this Department, and professes to feel certain that Charleston is the point at which the blow is to be struck. He says, however, that no orders have yet been issued to the troops, and thinks that a fortnight will elapse before the attack is made.—*Charleston Mercury, 14th.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at the February Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Columbus County, having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Kindrick H. Futch, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

E. HANSLEY, Adm'r.
Feb. 11th, 1863. 105-3tx10-3t*

NOTICE.—BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF North Carolina, at its present session, having (in consequence of the prevalence of small pox, at Smithville,) passed an act authorizing the holding of the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Brunswick county, on the first Monday in March next, at the house of Thomas McKeithan, in said County, and having also authorized the Chairman of the Court, or five Justices of the Peace to order the Court to be held at that place, notice is hereby given that the March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Brunswick County, will be held on the first Monday in March next at the house of Thomas McKeithan, in said County.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
Ch. C. C. Brunswick Co., N. C.
Feb. 10. 104-1w&10-2t

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mr. N. S. Carpenter, on the Charlotte Rail Road, near Brown Marsh, in November last, my negro girl BELL. The said girl is A No. 1 negro, about 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high, very well put up, and with a smooth black skin.

She is supposed to have taken up with a free negro man in the Brown Marsh neighborhood. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me in Fayetteville, or $50 for her confinement in any jail so that I can get her.

JAMES P. ROBERTSON.
Feb. 12th, 1863 105-2w—20-3t*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 1400 acres of land in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear river, twelve miles from Elizabethtown, and six miles from the river. The land is well timbered, with good Swamp land to clear. There is also a two-story Dwelling House with 8 rooms, (four with fireplaces) on the place, with other out houses, good Well and Spring, &c., &c.

Any person wishing to purchase the above property, will please address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. The above Land will continue in market until disposed of.

Apply to J. N. McCOLL, Elizabethtown, or S. M. WEST, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb 17, 1863. 110-6t-21-4*

INTEREST IN SALT WORKS FOR SALE.

ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN SALT WORKS, (8 pans) now in operation on Lockwood's Folly, capable of making from 22 to 25 bushels every twenty-four hours.—Wood is abundant within a quarter of a mile of the works, and is furnished at 75 cts. per cord. To any person who can furnish two or three hands this presents an opportunity for a profitable investment, and will be sold low. The parties to whom these works belong are exempts and any person buying this interest will not be liable to conscription. Apply to H. B. WILLIS,
Feb. 17, 1863-11&-3t-21-1t. at Journal office.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD at public Auction, on the 10th day of March, 1863, at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, all the PERISHABLE PROPERTY, belong to the estate of Kendrick H. Futch, dec'd, consisting of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, HOGS & S, one MULE, COW and CALF, OXEN, two CARTS, 1 BUGGY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

Also at the same time and place, several likely NEGROES, men, women and boys, will be hired out until the first of January next.

Terms of sale.—Six months credit, notes with approved security required of purchasers before the property changes hands. E. HANSLEY, Adm'r.
Feb. 19, 1863. 21-3t*.

MARRIED.

At Fort Fisher, Feb. 1st, by Rev. Mr. Jessup, Mr. ALEXANDER THOSSE, of France, to Miss NARCISSA CRAIG, of New Hanover county.

In this town, on the 16th inst., by John J. Conoley, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN L. FIZZELL, to Miss NANCY A. FIZZELL.

DIED.

In Wayne county, on the 14th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. SALLIE A. JINNETTE, aged 33 years, consort of Joseph S Jinnette, and daughter of Willis Williamson.

At Goldsboro', N. C., on Friday 13th inst., of pneumonia, Mr. WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS of this town, aged 19 years, 10 months and 14 days. He was a member of the "W. H. Artillery"—Capt. Bunting commanding.

WILMINGTON MARKET, FEBRUARY 19th, 1863.

The market continues to be poorly supplied with provisions, and prices rule very high, and have an advancing tendency.

BEEF CATTLE.—Are brought in slowly and sell readily to butchers at 25 to 28 cents per lb for net meat, on the hoof.

BACON.—Small parcels are coming in, and sell from carts at 65 to 75 cents per lb. for hog round, as in quality.

BUTTER—$1 to $1 25 per lb.

BEESWAX—50 to 75 cents per lb.

CORN.—Supply very small, and demand good. We quote at $3 to $3 25 per bushel.

CORN MEAL.—Is in demand, and the market is almost bare. We quote at $3 25 to $4 per bushel.

EGGS.—Sell from carts at 60 to 65 cents per dozen.

FLOUR.—The market is almost entirely bare, and prices have an advancing tendency. We quote at $15 a $15 50 per bbl. for superfine.

LARD—55 to 60 cents per lb.

MOLASSES.—Retailing at $5 to $8 per gallon.

POULTRY.—Live fowls $1 to $1 25 each, and dressed $1 to $1 50. Live turkeys $2 50 to $3 each, and dressed 40 to 50 cents per lb

POTATOES.—Sweet sell at $3

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

COMMITTED.—Upon information lodged with Sheriff VANN, he yesterday arrested a free negro named JOHN TAYLOR, formerly of Fayetteville, but for some years a resident of this county, upon a charge of murder. The facts as shown on an examination held before JOHN J. CONOLEY, Esq., Special Magistrate, appeared to be as follows:

Some two years since, while TAYLOR was going up the North East branch of the Cape Fear River from Wilmington, in a flat, and when about a mile and a half from town, a negro belonging to ARTHUR J. HILL, Esq., came to the flat on which TAYLOR was, the only other persons on the flat being three young negro boys. The negro traded with TAYLOR, receiving meat and whiskey for some beans. He got drunk on the whiskey and laid down on the flat and went asleep, during which time TAYLOR robbed him of some little money which was in his pockets, after which he woke him up and put him ashore. Shortly after being put ashore the negro missed his money and pursued the flat in a small boat with the view of getting it back. He came up with the flat, and demanded his money of TAYLOR, who took up a heavy boat-hook or "gig" and beat the negro over the head and back. The beaten man endeavored to get in to his boat but upset her, and got into the river; the boys, with TAYLOR, hauled him on aboard the flat, when TAYLOR went at him with an axe. The second lick TAYLOR struck him with the axe he tumbled overboard in a dying condition, and never came out alive. This occurred about ten miles above town. The boys state that they were deterred from reporting the murder on account of threats made by TAYLOR that he would kill them if they ever said a word about it. The boys are free boys.

TAYLOR was fully committed to stand his trial for murder at the next term of the Superior Court of Law for this County.—*Daily Journal, 12th inst.*

The Month of "March!"

Will soon be upon us, and with the spirit now abroad in Congress, we must all "march," editors, proprietors, printers, and "ye dyvil," for saith Mr. CONRAD of "Lousy Anna," the people can do mighty well, if not better without newspapers, and "editours," "redacteurs," *et id genus omne*, require no knowledge, no training,—in fact, in Mr. CONRAD's opinion, editors can afford to be as ignorant and useless as members of Congress or ex-Secretaries of the navy. We have long entertained a different opinion. There is no other profession which presents so many failures and so few legitimate successes. We say *legitimate* successes, for men *have* succeeded in making money and obtaining circulation by demagogueical, sensational or other unworthy means. But to obtain a legitimate success, without resort to any of these left-handed manœuvres, requires a tact and training which Mr. CONRAD has never had and which he is incapable to acquire and unable to endure.

But "march" is the word. Every fellow must march. The click of the types and the sound of the press is to be heard no more in the land. As the Spring opens all these things must give way to the voice of the turtle—not the snapping turtle—neither the alligator—but the turtle dove, and no voices are to be raised save those of Congressmen and ex-Secretaries of the Navy. *Viva la* CONRAD! Long may he wave!

We take it very easy. We try to do our duty where we are. The price of paper is getting up, and, upon the whole, it would not be a bad idea to stop printing at present rates, and we *don't* want to raise them. If we can do better service anywhere else, then it will be all right. We don't think we can, but we will try to do our best wherever we may be called. We only renew our request that members of Congress be exempted and kept out of the army, for it would ruin us to be in the same army corps with such men as CONRAD or FOOTE. Yea verily, it would!—SELAH.

THE General Assembly of this State was to have adjourned, and, so far as we know, did adjourn, yesterday.

We have made few reports of the actions of this Legislature. It has done little, but that is not to be imputed to it as a fault. Had it done less it would, perhaps, have had less to answer for. The same might be said of most legislative bodies. A very few measures rightly weighed are all that are wanted.

We have avoided saying much about this (probably) defunct body. We will continue to pursue the same course;—*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is a good and a wise saying, and, adopting this rule, we can have very little to say about the late Legislature. We do sincerely hope, that, taking it all in all we may never look upon its like again. Surely, in reference to this recently deceased assemblage, the defeated candidates for seats therein may well comfort themselves by the reflection that "the post of honor is the private station."

We mean no personal reflection upon any of the members—not we, for they are belligerent—threatening—combative. The *talked* much fight. Several members did insist ferociously that any body that didn't admit, concede and indeed, assert their (the members,) Simonpurity—had denied the faith and was worse than an infidel—was, in fact a "destructive". Lord bless us, we are meek and lowly, and the big bluster convinced us that those using it were very brave—seriously dangerous, etcetera, etcetera, and we were compelled to hold our tongue—yes, we were.

The House of Commons immortalized itself by entertaining Dr. HENRY's donkey-assical resolutions about the Richmond *Enquirer* and other people. We are glad that returning sanity induced it to drop the thing. The ten regiment hobby was also dropped. There was still some public opinion left which the high-falutin members could not quite bully down, and which they were not altogether brave enough to defy.

We hardly think that the State ever *did* have precisely such another Legislature. Are we singular in expressing the hope that it may never again have another exactly like it?—*Daily Journal, 12th.*

The Savannah "Republican" of the 4th instant says advices from the Ogeechee indicate that the Yankees contemplate another attack upon our battery. The iron-clad steamer was in sight of the fort yesterday, accompanied by a transport, which was transferring to her something, supposed to be ammunition. It is not not improbable that the fight will be renewed in the course of a few days. Gen. Mercer has issued the following proclamation:

HDRS. MILITARY DISTRICT GA.,
Savannah, Feb. 2nd, 1863.

Fellow-citizens of Savannah: All the indications point to an early attack upon this city. I call upon you to arm for the defence of your firesides and your altars. Let not these be desecrated by the enemies of God and man. Let the foul foot of the invader be driven from our soil.

I appeal to you, one and all, to help in this sacred cause. You can do much—you can do everything. All who will join heart and hand in this holy work of patriotism will be made acquainted with the details on application at these headquarters. H. W. MERCER,
Brig. Gen. Com'dg.

Vallandigham's Birth and Parentage and Extraction.

A Southern paper, the Atlanta *Confederacy*, having stated that CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM was not a Yankee but of Maryland birth, and said paper having asserted with the assumed weight of personal knowledge and acquaintanceship with the distinguished gentleman referred to, we quote the annexed paragraph from a speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's, delivered in the Lincolnite House of Representatives and published in the Congressional Globe of the 15th January. It confirms what we *know*,—Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is a native of Ohio, but of Southern parentage. He says:

And now, sir, I who have not a drop of New England blood in my veins, but was born in Ohio, and am wholly of Southern ancestry, with a slight cross of Pennsylvania Scotch Irish, would speak a word to the West and the South, in behalf of New England. Sir, some years ago, in the midst of high sectional controversies, and speaking as a Western man, I said some things harsh of the North, which now, in a more catholic spirit, as a United States man, and for the sake of reunion, I would recall. My prejudices, indeed, upon this subject are as strong as any man's; but in this, the day of great nations humiliation and calamity, let the voice of prejudice be hushed.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On last Monday morning between seven and eight o'clock, a negro girl named KEZIAH, about fifteen years old, belonging to WM. N. PEDEN, Esq., but hired to Mr. W. W. PRICE, went to lift some cooking utensil from the hearth, using the skirt of her frock as a protection for her hand. The frock caught fire and before it could be extinguished, she was so much burned that she died this morning. The house was set on fire in two or three places, but was soon extinguish.

THE exemption bill, or rather the question of an exemption bill seems to give our Confederate Congress a great deal of trouble. There is evidently no system nor understood principle in the case; neither is there anything approaching to permanency. We may know what the law is to-day, and make arrangements accordingly, but we can have no assurance that such will be the law to-morrow, or that the arrangements made may not be knocked on the head before they have gone into operation.

Some go for repealing *all* exemptions, others go for devolving the responsibility of all exemptions on the President or the Secretary of War; others again go for modifying existing laws, but the result so far has been that with a single exception the House of Representatives has knocked all amendments on the head and the law of the last session remains unchanged, with the single exception above referred to; that exception is in regard to exempting one person as owner, agent or overseer on any plantation having as many as twenty negroes. This exemption has been repealed by the House. It has been the occasion of much complaint upon the part of non-slaveholders, although in fact its adoption originally was dictated by considerations of which favouritesim for slaveholders or men of wealth formed no part. We think it absolutely necessary as a measure of safety and of domestic police that some white men should thus be left for the purpose of maintaining order and enforcing discipline among the servile population. Besides, for the purpose of raising supplies to fed our armies, the labor of the slave population of the Southern States must be our main dependence, and in order that such labor should be productive it is necessary that it should be under intelligent white control. This control can be best exercised by the owners or overseers on the different plantations.—These considerations appear to us to be based upon grounds of public policy and not of personal favour. We think that some exemption is necessary for the purpose of having due control among the negroes, and of utilizing their labor for the support of our armies in the field.

VALENTINE'S DAY.—We happened yesterday afternoon to open an exchange paper in which we noticed a bird of the pigeon breed pictured flying, with an envelope in its bill, said envelope being supposed to contain a Valentine. The letter press below informed the public that Valentines could be bought at a certain place.

This reminded us of a fact that we otherwise should have been very apt to forget, and that is that to-morrow will be the 14th of February, and therefore the day appropriated to Saint Valentine, whoever *he* was, for there are different stories told about the old gentleman.

Luckily the custom of sending Valentines had been pretty much abandoned before the war commenced, and so it is that few will regret the difficulty of getting the fancy papers upon which namby pamby verses used to be illustrated by abominably stupid engravings. Still we have no doubt but that some enamorate swains will send "the dockyments," which will, in some cases, create quite a flutter in gentle bosoms.

In the matter of Valentines and "sweet doves" that "fly away," it is as well to state, as a matter of fact for public information, that pigeons carrying letters by express do not carry them in their bills, but, on the contrary, tied to their shin-bones.

Daily Journal, 13th.

WE agree fully with the Richmond *Enquirer* in deprecating the too frequent indulgence in exaggeration which characterizes reports from the theatre of war either on sea or land, and which, unfortunately, is not confined to the Lincolnites, but shows itself in high quarters even among the Confederates.

The recent high-falutin despatches from Charleston—the raising of the blockade and all that, were very fair illustrations of "Much Ado about Nothing," or next to nothing. Now that the fog clears up we find that the expedition of our iron-clads was pretty badly managed and failed in accomplishing what ought to have been its main object, namely, the recapture of the *Princess Royal* with her invaluable cargo. She was lying a short distance from the bar and might have been taken but was permitted to escape. We do wish that telegraphic correspondents and sensational editors would try to "hold their horses" a little now and then.

WE are requested to state that the post-office at Everettesville, Wayne county, was discontinued in November 1861. Letters and papers for Everettesville, go to Dudley, P. O.

THE Fayetteville *Observer*, in its last issue, either misunderstands or misrepresents our meaning. We much prefer to accept the former construction of its course.

We *know* the reserves in South Carolina are composed of persons not subject to conscription. We know that the only State troops in Georgia are railroad guards, who in our State are Confederate soldiers. They are paid by the Confederacy and subject to Confederate orders in both States. There are two regiments of such guards in Georgia, and probably between one and two in this State.

General Floyd's whole "State line" never did number twenty-five hundred, and never was made up, in whole or part, of conscripts, and it never was worth what it cost to raise and sustain it. We think the *Observer* will do us the justice to believe that we would be among the very last to throw imputation upon the State of North Carolina.

THERE appears to be little reason to doubt the fact that all the movements of the enemy indicate a concentration of force with a view to an early attack upon Charleston. We may look for news of its commencement at any moment. In all probability it cannot be delayed beyond the next five or six days. God save the right.

WE wish we could fully believe the news said to have come from the Northwest, which will be found to-day in our telegraphic column. It is not impossible. In fact it *may* come true at some future time, but we doubt its being true *now*. Of course if true it would mean peace and upon our own terms. We had better not count upon it at this time. We have yet to win our independence. It has got to be conquered rather than negotiated for.

The Northern papers say that all the officers' wives at Port Royal have been ordered North, in view of active operations from that point against Charleston.

Messrs. Editors:—At a meeting of Members of the C. F. L. Artillery, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God in his wisdom and power has seen forth his edict that all men must die, and has deemed it fit to remove from amongst us our much beloved comrades, A. B. Broughton, John Nichols, R. J. Price and Dixon Burton.

Resolved, That though we deplore their loss we can but hail them as conquerors over death in their bright and glorious home above.

Resolved, That unto their much bereaved relations and friends, we extend our most heartfelt feelings of sympathy.

Resolved, That on the account of the rapid movements of our company, we have heretofore been unable to bestow any mark of token of respect to their memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families and to the Wilmington Daily Journal, with a request for publication. A COMMITTEE OF THREE.

Feb. 12, 1863.

CAMP 27TH REG'T N. C. T.,
Feb. 12th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:

You will please permit me, through your columns, to tender the thanks of my Company and myself to Mrs. J. C. Williams, Sampson county, for a lot of blankets for the use of my Company. It is impossible for *Southern* ladies to refuse obedience to the just demands of patriotism. It is sufficient only for them to be acquainted with our necessities, and our wants are immediately supplied.

Yours truly,
W. R. LARKINS,
Capt. Co. I, 27th N. C. T.

Purchase of Cotton and Tobacco by the Government.

We find in the Richmond Examiner the following statement of the purchases of cotton already made by the several agents of the Government, up to the date of their last reports:

Mississippi, 38,212 bales, costing $1,887,159 99; Alabama, 21,545 bales, costing $1,735,058 91; Georgia, 6,281 bales, costing $499,172 88; South Carolina, 2,446 bales, costing $252,790 27; Arkansas, 1,023 bales, costing $100,218 52. Total 69,507 bales, costing $4,474,400 57.

Of the above amount, so far as the reports of agents show, $48,028 78 have been paid in cash, and the remainder in bonds. No reports from Louisiana, Texas and Florida have yet been received, and no reports from any of the agents for the month of December have reached the office in Richmond, but it is estimated from letters received, that no less than 250,000 bales, including the number in the above statement, have, up to this time been already purchased for the use of the Government.

The average price paid on the purchases reported, is about thirteen and a half cents per pound, varying in different States, the average being lowest in Mississippi and Arkansas. The prices to be paid hereafter will be, without doubt, considerably higher.

Two forms of cotton certificates have been issued, one proposing to deliver the cotton to the holder at a fixed price after the declaration of peace, and the other authorizing him, at an agreed price, to export the cotton at any time, from the Confederate States to any neutral port, on complying with the requisitions of the law. Certificates of the former class, amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars, have already been transmitted to the depositary of the Confederate States at Liverpool.

No purchases of tobacco, under the act of April 21st, have been made until very recently, for the reason that a large portion of the tobacco planting region and the principal points where it is deposited, have been either invaded or have been under constant threat of invasion by the enemy. A beginning, however, has, at length, been made, and one hundred and twenty eight hogsheads, costing $38,970 17, have been purchased.

ABE PROPOSED FOR GREECE.—The New York *World* proposes a new method of settling the question which is now agitating the Greeks. They want a King. The *World* proposes Abe Lincoln for the place. It says:

We can secure to Greece a sovereign whose Homeric simplicity and Nestorian garrulousness would recall to her the earliest days of her history, when her kings were the jolliest of all possible gamins, and her princesses the most unaffected of washwomen. We propose that Mr. Lincoln have leave to resign the Presidency and accept the vacant throne of Athens. The arrangement ought to satisfy all the parties concerned.

Lycurgus and Solons we have none to give. But such as we have we freely offer to the mother of republics. Let Greece take Mr. Lincoln, and learn under his benignant sway how the Phrygian cap may be made so like a crown as to deceive the keenest eye. We will pay King Abraham's expenses out, and send with him that fine body guard of his which need only be dismounted and trained, say under the order of Satrap Butler, to add the pomp of Persia and the state of Rome to the grace of Greece, and surround the successor of Otho with such a show of lictors as Tarquin might have envied and such silence of submission as Supor never enjoyed.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

THE CASE OF REV. R. J. GRAVES.—We notice that Gov. Graham has made a speech in the Legislature in regard to the late arrest of Rev. R. J. Graves, a Presbyterian preacher living in Orange county. It will be remembered that Graves was returned to our State authorities, and a letter from the Secretary of War to Governor Vance states the cause of his arrest. The letter stated, among other things, that Graves was accused, on the authority of a returned Confederate prisoner, of giving information to the enemy to the injury of the Confederate cause, and that he got a permit to go North by representing himself *as a citizen of New York*, desirous of returning home. We did not intend to again allude to the case, but Gov. Graham, speaking in defence of Graves and in commenting on the letter of the Secretary of War, omits entirely to notice the false statement made by Graves to Gen. Winder in order to get a permit to go North. If the statement of Graves that he is a citizen of New York is true, why then the Confederate authorities very properly supposed that they had a right to arrest him as an alien enemy; but if that statement was false (and it seems that he now claims to be a citizen of North Carolina) then it appears that he has certainly been guilty of deception and wilful falsehood.

We are sorry that Gov. Graham, while speaking in Graves' favor, did not explain this matter. Mr. Graves' friends claim that he is a citizen of this State, and Graves himself has taken protection under that plea, thereby acknowledging that he made a false statement in order to visit the North. We know nothing of the matter more than we see in the public papers, but inasmuch as Gov. Graham and others continue to blame the Confederate authorities for making the arrest, we feel justified in alluding to the false representations of Graves to show that he is not as entirely guiltless as some seem anxious to make it appear.

Since the above article was put in type we find the following dispatch in the Raleigh Progress, which indicates that there was good cause for the arrest of Graves:

HILLSBORO', N. C., Feb. 4.—The examination of Rev. R. J. Graves took place to-day before the Hon. M. E. Manly—George V. Strong appearing for the prosecution, and Hon. W. A. Graham for the defendant. The accused was bound over to the Confederate Court at Richmond, to stand his trial on a charge of treason.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Fayetteville,	March	22nd
Rockfish,	"	23rd
St. Mark's, Deep River,	"	25th
Pittsborough,	"	26th
Chapel Hill,	"	28th
Hillsborough,	"	29th
St. Mary's, Orange Co.,	"	30th
Graham,	April	1st
Raleigh,		3d, 4th, 5th
Good Friday, Easter Evening, Easter Sunday.		
Louisburg,	April	6th
Henderson,	"	7th
Williamsborough,	"	8th
Gaston,	"	10th
Jackson,	"	12th
Woodville, Bertie Co.,	"	14th
Windsor,	"	15th
Scotland Neck,	"	18th
Tarborough,	"	19th
Greenville,	"	21st
Wilson,	"	23rd
Goldsborough,	"	24th

Feb. 12th, 1863

CHEAP SUGAR.—The Selma *Sentinel* learns from a gentleman direct from Vicksburg, that the best qualities of sugar are selling in that city at from five to ten cents per pound. He states that any quantity of it was being wasted by the soldiers who are at Vicksburg. He also stated that after the sugar was purchased and the amount paid for it, it would cost very heavily to get it off, as it was a matter of impossibility to get it shipped on the railroad.

The pilot who was traitorously serving the Yankees on the Isaac Smith, as we are informed, was May, a negro pilot formerly well known in this city and Savannah, having served under Capt. J. P. Brooks. In the gallant attack of our brave soldiers, under Col. Yates, Major Brown and Capt. Gary, this traitor, May, was killed, and his body so mangled, that it could scarcely be recognised. Such be the fate of all traitors.—*Charleston Courier.*

HOW LINCOLN PROVIDES FOR HIS FRIENDS.—The Legislature of New Jersey has just turned Mr. Fields out of the Senate of the United States to make way for Mr. Wall. The vote by which this was done was an overwhelming condemnation at once of the course of the dismissed Senator, and of the general policy of the Administration. The Administration accordingly replies to it by nominating Mr. Fields to the bench of the District Court of the United States in New Jersey.—The New York *World* says of this outrage:

The Administration thus forces upon the people of that State, in the capacity of a Judge, a man whom they distinctly refused to trust as a Senator. This outrage upon the principles of constitutional government is the more flagrant that the person so selected to administer the Federal laws of New Jersey has signalised himself by the most elaborate assault ever made in the Senate upon the grandest law devised by the ancestors for the protection of liberty. The last act of Mr. Fields' Senatorial career was the delivery of a speech defending the contemptuous suspension by the Executive of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and asserting that the legislative branch of the Government has no right to claim any control over the matter. Such subserviency in the Senator being a fair presumptive argument of piliancy in the Judge, the Administration no doubt hopes to find in Mr. Fields not only a means of present defiance to the will, but an instrument of future invasion upon the rights of the people of New Jersey.

Which is Strongest?

Among some it was a long question of speculation, whether or not the old American Union was stronger than the system of African slavery that exists in the Confederate States. We never had a doubt upon the matter, believing that slavery was in no danger, but that it was stronger than any Government; not in conflict, but in harmony with the laws of nature and of God, and the wants of our present civilization, and must stand. A few there are, perhaps, in the United States, who still cling to the folly that the Union may yet be restored, with slavery destroyed, thus proving the Union stronger than slavery; while a much larger number entertain the equally absurd idea that the Union and the Constitution may exist again with slavery more securely recognized and guaranteed; and a third party, despairing of the Union, are devoting their whole energies to the destruction of slavery, regardless of the consequences to the slave, to the master, and to the whole white race, in the midst of which slavery now securely exists. If, by chance, or by any combination of power and circumstance it were possible to destroy slavery, and to bring these States in obedience to the Union, it could not be the Union of yore; for that is forever destroyed, and slavery outlives it. Nor is it possible ever to restore the Union and the Constitution with slavery, for we could so far forget ourselves and our enemies, our sufferings and their atrocities, could so far forget our manhood and our character, and the eternal discord that must reign in such Union, as to consent to re-union, with a constitution and laws recognizing and sustaining the slaveholder's rights, the thing has been made an impossibility by the irrevisable action of the United States Government, by the decree of Abraham Lincoln.

It becomes the North, then, thoughtfully to consider what are they fighting for? It cannot be to restore the Union and the Constitution and the slaveholder's rights as they were, for that has been rendered impossible by the act of their own Government. The only purpose then of continuing the war must be to subjugate the South and to destroy slavery. The possibility of accomplishing anything beyond that, has been put utterly out of their power by their own acts. The history of the past two years should teach them that they have not the physical power to subjugate us, and that slavery, while mankind exists as at present, is founded on a rock, indestructible, stronger than aught but Omnipotence, less enduring only than eternity. The real purpose of those in the United States who brought on this war was, and is, the destruction of African slavery—that is manifest now as the noonday sun, whatever obscurity may have been thrown around it at the beginning. And in that fell, mad purpose of destruction, which would uproot society at any cost of labor, which would unchain all the wild passions of the uneducated human heart, loose all the fiends of hell on unoffending women and children, depopulate and desolate whole States, and leave the land red with carnage, the fanatic Puritans have not abated one jot or tide. No, they have become bolder and more outspoken since Lincoln's proclamation and Wendell Phillips, one of their accounted leaders, in a late speech to applauding hearers, proclaims the purpose, and proclaims it as an eternal one, that they will subdue the South, as they claim a right to do, that "the Yankee who comes from Cromwell's bosom" never will make peace, that he "will fight his Naseby every year before he is overthrown," that it is a contest of two civilizations, and that the Puritan descendants of the Mayflower's emigrants, with Plymouth rock for a fulcrum and the one idea of universal freedom, never will cease war till slavery is overthrown. Yes, that is the grand, eternal purpose of Puritan fanaticism, proclaimed from the house tops by their chosen mouth-piece. Thank God, the Confederates are prepared and preparing for the worst they can do.

With such a proclaimed purpose, how can we expect, or calculate on, peace? There can be no peace for us, but the peace of the grave, unless that purpose be broken, and the power of those who entertain it destroyed. But do as the same Puritan spirit, which, with a proclamation of freedom of thought and speech to all men, seek yet to conform the *actions* of a different nationality to its *ideas*, by force of arms, pervade the whole North, or even a majority of its people? If not, now is the time to speak and act. The war is now purely an abolition war, and can be nothing else. We have no fears that it can succeed; we believe that a union of the whole North upon the fanatic idea of New England would develop such a power of resistance, such a fierce valor, such a spirit never to yield but with life among our whole people, as must prove victorious against all odds. Is the whole North ready to yield to the dictation of New England round heads, to wage a ruthless war, a bloody crusade against a neighboring people, for the destruction of an institution which is no concern of theirs, for which they are not responsible, which they know only by its effects, and which effects on themselves are salutary and beneficial only? But leaving us out of consideration entirely, and our goodwill and trade, which they have no right to count on or expect, and considering only themselves, are they prepared to strike hands with the descendants of Cromwell's followers over the grave of their own Constitutional liberties? Are they ready to submit to the rule of that intolerant, mischievous, persecuting spirit, which has ever distinguished the Puritan in the old world and the new? Will they rest for their government that spirit of fanaticism, which, vaunting freedom, demands the surrender of all individual opinion to its behests, which mocks permanent good government by opposing the unbridled license of majorities against written Constitutions and the most sacred guarantees and compacts, which dethrones nature and revelation to set up the standard of its own infidel imaginings?

Does it not become the Northern masses to pause and reflect upon the downward track they are following?—Is it not their interest to refuse longer to be used by fanaticism against those States, for a purpose impracticable of attainment, in the attempt to attain which their own rights and liberties are being destroyed, and which, if attainable, would involve all interests on the North American Continent in one common ruin? How are they to do it? Revolutionize. Withdraw your armies from the crusade; and withdraw yourselves from New England, and the accursed spirit of intolerance and propagandism which actuate those people. A ready revolutionary indications are apparent at the North.—Deserters coming into our lines by scores, officers resigning and regiments throwing down their arms, on account of the proclamation, and the determination of fanatics to make the blacks their equals, bold, defiant resolutions by State Legislatures, and speeches by popular leaders, all go to indicate that the fires of revolution are burning beneath the surface—that the revolt of reason against madness is about to begin. Let the work go on; for while we do not doubt the power of the Confederate States to save and maintain themselves and their institutions, we fear there can be no lasting peace and prosperity on the Continent, till the fanaticism of the New England Puritans, indestructible by any human agency save force, shall have been shorn of its strength and made powerless for evil.

NORTH CAROLINA SINKING FUND.—The report of the Commissioners, dated Dec. 11, 1862, shows that the total assets are $906,555, invested in State Bonds, viz: in 6 per cents. $457,000, and in 8 per cents. $449,000. Cash in Treasury $555. The 8 per cents. were purchased at par with the receipts of the last year. These were from the following sources: From interest on State Bonds $61,160; North Carolina Railroad dividend $240,000; Raleigh and Gaston Railroad dividends $149,175. The Fund has been increased since the date of the report by the handsome dividends of the N. C. and R. & Gaston Roads.

The Bonds held by the Commissioners and the Railroad stocks of the State, from which their receipts are derived, now command a very large premium.

Some London journals express the opinion that the war will continue during the whole term of Lincoln's administration.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM OUR OWN JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 13th, 1863.

In the Senate several unimportant bills were introduced. The committee on military affairs reported adversely upon the proposition to enroll government employees as conscripts. The exemption bill was discussed until adjournment.

The House passed a bill allowing the soldiers five dollars per month for deficiencies in rations. Also passed the impressment bill, which empowers any officer commanding a military district or department to authorise the impressment of property when it cannot be otherwise procured; the impressment of slaves to be made in accordance with State laws, but in the absence of such laws, in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of War. No slaves to be impressed where they can be hired at the usual market rates, and no individual to be deprived of provisions required for the comfort and support of his family, nor, except under extreme cases, of grain, forage, slaves, or other property necessary for plantation.—compensation to be made for property seized, and if the owner and impressing officers cannot agree, it shall be determined by three disinterested persons; property lost, destroyed, or injured, to be paid for by the government. Penalties are attached for any officer impressing property in violation of the act. The House adjourned to Monday.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTHWEST INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND OHIO ABOUT TO LEAVE THE YANKEE GOVERNMENT, &c., &c.

MOBILE, Feb 13th, 1863.

The Southern Crisis, of the 11th inst., learns from a distinguished citizen of one of the Northwestern States, that the States of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio have determined to stop the war, and make terms of peace with the Confederate States at all hazards. They are resolved that the war against the Confederate States shall cease, otherwise the Northwest will make war against the aggressor. Citizens of these States, drafted or enrolled, are leaving the army by hundreds and regiments and no authority to control this movement. Of one hundred and fifty thousand under Grant and McClernand only 40,000 effective soldiers remain, and that number is daily diminished by mortality from sickness and voluntary abandonment.

The Legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kentuky will convene at Frankfort in general convention, on the 18th February, to agree upon the institution of a North West confederacy, propose terms of peace and commerce with the Confederacy for the States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries, proposing offensive and defensive terms with, or an adoption of, the Confederate States Constitution, to incorporate these new members into the Confederacy if agreeable to the people of the Confederate States, but in any event relations of peace, amity and commerce with the South.

Commissioners will bear the result to Richmond, to treat with the Confederate Government for the final and satisfactory adjustment of all interests. This action will be taken openly, with serious and dignified determination. The terms of adjustment will be submitted for ratification by the people of Ohio Indiana, and Illinois at the ballot box, and when thus ratified, separation from the United States will be irrevocably perfected.

This informant says that he expects no more general engagements, and by the first of April there will be a practical cessation of hostilities in the Southwest, and by the 1st of June a permanent peace unless the Republicans wage a war against the Northwest.

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 13th, 1863.

The enemy is reported to be actively engaged throwing up batteries on the Louisiana shore, with the supposed purpose of protecting their men when they commence throwing pontoon bridges across the river. The report, however is not believed here. Our authorities appear to anticipate an early attack, and our forces are prepared for the enemy night or day. All is quiet now.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13, 1863.

The French War Steamer Milan passed our bar yesterday from Baltimore, bound to Port Royal. She is expected here this week.

The frigate Ironsides is maintaining her position permanently among the blockading squadron off Charleston.

A Yankee picket was captured on Wednesday evening by our scouts on Hilton Head Island. He confirms the intelligence of an impending attack on Charleston, and thinks it will be made in about a fortnight

FROM THE NORTH—REPORTED OFFER OF MEDIATION FROM NAPOLEON—THE STEAMERS FLORIDA AND ALABAMA, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14th, 1863.

Northern dates, of the 12th instant, were received late last night.

The steamer Europa has arrived at Halifax. It is reported that she brings a proposition from Napoleon offering mediation between the North and South; that both appoint Commissioners to meet in Montreal or Mexico, and arrange preliminaries for a peace. A Washington telegram to the New York Express says that it is reported that Seward has rejected the proposition, but the Washington Chronicle denies that there has been any such indication from that Government, and adds: There is reason to doubt that portion of the news stating that a suspension of hostilities is included in the terms.

The reported rejection caused Gold in New York to advance from 152½ to 155½, but subsequently fell to 154½.

Strong peace resolutions have been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, proposing to appoint commissioners to Richmond to ascertain whether the Confederate States will consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union and to recognize the Constitution; if not, on what terms peace can be restored. A series of vigorous war resolutions were also introduced.

The steamer Florida was at Nassau the last of January, and left the week afterwards. She was chased for thirty six hours but escaped. The Alabama landed one hundred prisoners at Kingston, from the Hatteras, which she sunk. She put into Kingston for repairs, and six Yankee vessels were watching for her.

A Rappahannock correspondent reports innumerable desertions.

Admiral Porter reports an unsuccessful attempt of the Queen of the West to capture the Confederate steamer City of Vicksburg. He acknowledges that the former with difficulty escaped destruction. She was struck twelve times, and had one gun dismounted.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that large bodies of troops will be landed on the South side of Vicksburg and an attempt made to cut off communication with Texas and Louisiana.

The Recent News From Paris.—A Remarkable Article from the Emperor's Organ.

The following significant article which appears in the Organ of Louis Napoleon, is said to have been written by the Emperor himself, or, at least, to have been dictated in his bureau:

[From La Nation, Jan. 11th.]

The crisis in the cotton manufacture is acquiring daily such proportions as ought in France as well as elsewhere to call upon it the serious meditation of publicists, of statesmen and of Governments.

Like the crisis which results from a deficient crop of grain, the crisis in cotton does not give a hope of a speedy amelioration, founded on the probability of a better harvest. On the contrary, the crisis in cotton manufacture does not reasonably promise anything but an aggravation.

On the one hand, experience proves that the supplies of cotton furnished by India, Egypt and Algeria are insufficient; and on the other, it is manifest that the want of material which has made itself felt thus far but in a few places, will not be long in extending itself to all the others.

The question of knowing how to give work and life to the numerous workmen in this great industry, places itself before us, therefore, in all that it possesses of seriousness. It is a question for the serious attention of all friends of humanity and of order.

In definitive, here are the terms of the problem: "No other country than America being able for a long time to come to furnish the necessary amount of cotton, by what reasonable and practicable way may America be brought to again furnish our supplies?"

We know of but one precedent, to speak the truth, which, borrowed from a similar situation, may be examined and weighed in connection with this one, and this precedent is the war waged by England against China in 1841, to force the latter to accept the opium of India in exchange for tea. The English thought, in the circumstance we now recall, that justice permitted them to re-establish, by a military intervention, a traditional commerce, the interruption of which was highly prejudicial to England and to Europe.

It will be admitted, without hesitation, that re-establishment of the commerce of cotton with America will present itself in conditions much more conformable to principles of equity and of general utility.

In the first place, to lack cotton, that is to say to leave without work and without bread, in France, England and Germany, thousands of families who live by the cotton industry, is a misfortune of much greater magnitude than to live without tea.

On the other hand, when the English pretended to re-establish by force the tea trade, they imposed in return, on the Chinese Government, an article which in reality a poison, and in which the Government of China saw, with reason, a cause of physical and moral degradation.

Every one will see that in America the question is altogether different. In determining the Americans to renew with Europe the trade in cotton, we will carry them along with the spirit of concord, of fraternity, of peace, the re-establishment of labor, of agriculture, of commerce, of transactions, and consequently of public prosperity. While leaving to the Americans the right and the care of resolving interior questions in the way to suit their own convenience, and without pretending in any way to impose upon them either union or separation, Europe might evidently, in a general interest of humanity, resolve the question of cotton, in a definite manner, at least in a way to relieve sufferings that have become intolerated.

In the state of solidarity to which, thanks to the law of Christianity, all the nations of the earth are arrived, good sense and equity admit that no one of them may bring about the ruin of the others. When a profound calamities happen to a country, the sentiment of humanity oblige all other countries to take their part in these sufferings. America therefore is obliged, in the name of these principles, to take account, in a large measure, of the distress of the European workmen.

For ourselves, we do not see any other solution of the cotton crisis than a European intervention, of which the form and the extent remain to be decided, but which in leaving to the Americans the solution of their national question, shall furnish to the manufactures of Europe at least enough materials to render possible a serious revival of labor.

We shall be surprised if in the coming legislative assemblies of France and England, ideas similar to ours are not brought forward; and, in the name of the interests of labor and of humanity, we conjure the Cabinets to examine this point of view of the question.

From the Boston Pilot, Jan. 31.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon.

Irish readers will peruse with interest the speech which are published of the scene which took place a few weeks ago in Paris, on the occasion of the opening of a new boulevard. The public journals during the last or ten years, must have informed them that the French capital, always a gay and beautiful city, is undergoing a wonderful improvement—is being to a great extent rebuilt and reconstructed in a style to make it one of the most splendid and the most healthful of the cities of the world. Old, narrow, and dingy streets have been swept away, and in their place spacious public ways have been formed, and lines of handsomely fronted houses have been erected. The whole of France, benefits by the change, which is being copied in every town of the empire; but no class of the population has felt its good effects so directly as the artisans of the building trades. Many reasons, combined to induce the French government to adopt this admirable work, but it is well known that a desire to afford useful employment to the workmen was one of them; and if their labors have tended to result in that which is an artistic, a monumental and financial benefit to Paris—a source of pride to every Frenchman, and all honor to the government—the fact only shows the wisdom, as well as the humanity, of those who planned and ordered it.

The *Moniteur* contains the speech of the Emperor in reply to the address of the Prefect of the Seine, Monsieur Dumas, president of the municipal council. It is as follows:

Monsieur le Prefect: Messieurs les Membres du Conseil Municipal:—I wish to preside at the inauguration of this new boulevard to thank you for your indefatigable devotion to the interests of this city. In order to improve the capital by rendering it more vast and more beautiful, it was not only necessary to reconstruct more houses than were thrown down, but to furnish employment to a number of different trades, but also to introduce everywhere habits of order, and a love of the beautiful. These spacious streets, these gardens open to all, these artistic monuments, while they add to the ornament of the taste of the people. And if it is obliged, by the side of these vast undertakings you have seen, to call for public assistance, you multiply religious edifices, public buildings destined for the purpose of commerce, you must admit that you have accomplished a series of useful works without in any way compromising the prosperous state of the finances of the city, the constant desire, as you know, is to seek for the means of remedying any momentary slackness of commerce, and to improve the condition of the laboring classes.

The question of public alimentation has also attracted my particular attention. The last decree of the council of State will cause the introduction of useful reforms into the trade of bakers. I have insisted on maintaining, with modifications, the system of compensation, and to re-establish, according to the localities, either the official tax or the non-official one. I have also to thank you for the concurrence you have lent to a work in which the Empress took the liveliest interest, and which, placing capital within the reach of intelligent and laborious artisans, will belie the old proverb, *on ne prête qu'aux riches*. If, as I hope this institution is developed it will be consoling to think that my wife's